

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 50

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR "EL" GOES TO LEGISLATURE

Long-Term Extension of Public Control Urged by Planning Board

PROGRAM OUTLINED BY MR. HARRIMAN

Would Lead to Dividend Rate Cut Out of Patrons' Fares, He Says

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the division of metropolitan planning, submitted to the Legislature today the division's plan for financial reorganization of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and a long-term extension of public control squarely upon the theory that this extension will give the Commonwealth the right to demand of the elevated stockholders that they accept a lower, but guaranteed, rate of dividends out of the car-riders' fares.

"If the Commonwealth is to make a long-term guarantee of the security of the property and return of these investors, it can only be justified," he said. "By a substantial curtailment of dividend rates and of expenses to the car riders."

Mr. Harriman outlined the programs of the planning division before a joint session of the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways. Summarizing the subject matter of the division's annual report, he described the plan of refinancing which is proposed in order to enable the elevated system to rent and equip rapid transit extensions which are greatly needed.

What Board Proposes

The planning division in a bill which was before the committee proposed the establishment of a new corporation which would take over the lines and property of the elevated by an exchange of shares of stock in the new corporation to the present stockholders of the elevated.

Mr. Harriman said it is the judgment of bankers that under extended public control and guaranteed returns the new common stock, paying 5 percent, and the new preferred stock paying 4½ percent, will sell in the market at par.

The bases of the various stocks of the elevated have been calculated to give the shareholders securities of slightly higher market value than those they now hold, Mr. Harriman explained, so that if they do not wish to accept lower returns, they can sell their new shares and re-invest to the same advantage as in other securities of higher dividend rates.

As an example he mentioned the 8 percent first preferred stock of the elevated, quoted now at about \$120.

A holder of one of these shares, it is proposed, would receive one and one-fourth shares of the new 4½ percent preferred, which at par would be marketable for \$125. He said that the new stocks should be practically as desirable as state bonds, which usually bear 4 percent.

Saves \$600,000 Yearly

The refinancing would save the transit system about \$600,000 a year in dividend charges, Mr. Harriman said, quoting the division's report. Out of this it is proposed to set aside \$200,000 a year as a retirement fund, which, with its accumulated interest, would be sufficient in 50 years to buy in all the preferred stock and have \$5,000,000 left over.

He urged that the period for which public control is extended should be fixed at 50 years in order that this retirement fund might be swelled most effectively by compound interest.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1927

Local
Public Service to Be Analyzed.....
Governor Seeks Facts on Rates.....
Women's Votes in Platonic Exposition.....
Tax Survey Move Wins Support.....
Railroad Girls Club Armed.....
Repair Section of Motor Show.....
Republican Club to Aid Voters.....
Rail Heads See Own Buses.....
Be Kind to Animals' Message.....

General

America Gets French Bullion.....
12,000 British Troops in China.....
W. C. T. U. Shows Dry Law Needs.....
Mexican Peace Move Advocated.....
Music of Today Finds Champion.....
Oil Discovered to Be Settled in Quiet Business Office.....
Woman's Archives to Be Available.....
New York to Be Represented.....
United States Airmen Fly to Ottawa Dries Prepare to Meet Wets.....
New York Police Proposed.....
Reich Satifies Allied Demands.....
World Women's College Active.....
State Board of Sanitation.....
Stable Remarkable Growth.....
British Rail Rates Increase.....
Mexican Labor Termine Costly.....

Financial

Stock Market Is Sinking Spell.....
New York and Boston Stocks.....
New York Curb Market.....
Weakness in Steel Prices.....
Cotton Cloth Buying Increases.....
Packer Hide Market Firm.....
Sports
Britain Wins Opening Matches.....
M. V. Conference Basketball.....
Chess.....
Features
The Sunday.....
Sunset Stories.....
What They Are Saying.....
The World of the World.....
World News Page.....
Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities.....
Women's Guide de Luxe.....
The Mental Food.....
Theatrical News of the World.....
The Sh. Lanes.....
The Right Way.....
Editorials.....
Letters to the Editor.....
A Night Watch.....
The Week in Paris.....

Air Travel Called Cheaper Than Rail

By the Associated Press

AIRPLANE passenger travel to Washington, D. C., is cheaper than railroad travel, according to officials of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation here. After an experimental flight to Washington and return, Richard R. Blythe, vice-president of the New York chapter of the National Aeronautical Corporation, one of the six passengers, said a record for efficiency and speed was established.

Mr. Blythe said Wright officials computed that the cost of the trip way per passenger was \$6.94 as against \$5.14 via railroad with interest, depreciation, wages and other fixed charges included. The total load of the airplane was 1165 pounds.

W. C. T. U. SHOWS DRY LAW NEEDS

Federal Study of Benefits of Prohibition Urged—Aid Pledged Officials

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A pledge of women support for prohibition given through 600 representatives from all parts of the country, statement of the present enforcement situation by government officials and a conference on methods to "hold fast" were features of the opening session of a three-day public law enforcement conference opened here today by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A note of optimism struck by Mrs. Eliel A. Boole of New York, national president, in her opening address was carried through by other speakers, including an appeal by Lillian C. Anderson for support for reorganization of prohibition enforcement and a law to place the manufacture and distribution of medicinal whisky under a central private corporation.

"The presence of medicinal whisky in the open markets of the country without central regulation is the big source of supply for the bootlegger, and it is vital to eliminate everything but parliamentary perturbations.

M. Poincaré today appeared before the Finance Commission, after a ministerial council, but was obliged to observe a certain reticence concerning the moment for legal stabilization. Calm security and continuity of policy are essential conditions of a permanent pegging of the franc.

SHIPPING BOARD REJECTS ALL BIDS

Leviathan and Other Large Ships Included

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board has rejected all bids for the liner Leviathan and other ships of the United States Lines, and for the freight vessels of the American Merchant Line.

Two proposals were pending with the board, one by J. P. Kennedy and associates of New York, and another jointly by J. H. Winchester & Co., present operators of the American Merchant Line, and Gibbs Brothers, Inc., both of New York. Neither contemplated immediate purchase of the Leviathan and sister ships, but the chartering of the passenger vessels and the outright purchase of the freight ships of the American Merchant Line.

The chairman of the board emphasized that the board has not considered readvertising the ships for sale and that it was its intention to continue to operate the lines through the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

GREAT LAKES' LEVELS SHOW SLIGHT RISES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Indication that the levels of the Great Lakes are rising was discovered in December hydrographic charts of the Sanitary District of Chicago, which showed there was a slight but significant rise during that month, said H. S. Ripley, a district engineer.

The span has just been opened for use, but is not yet entirely finished. It is expected that the details of construction will be concluded in the immediate future.

The speculation which arose over the fact that the approach to the bridge is made by a series of six steps, put to rest by a statement from John R. Rablin, chief engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission, under which the engineering work was carried out, who explained that the steps were to make sure automobile drivers would not find the bridge too convenient to resist.

NATIONAL ARBORETUM URGED
WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to establish a \$300,000 national arboretum here has been approved by the House Agricultural Committee.

AMERICA GETS GOLD BULLION FROM FRANCE

Shipment Is Part of Plan to Build Up the Gold Reserve Abroad

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 25.—An explanation is given here regarding \$24,000,000 in gold bullion which will reach America from France. The first shipment of \$4,000,000 in ingots was made a few days ago, and the other \$20,000,000 is on the Rochambeau. Its presence in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank naturally gives rise to speculation as to the purpose for which it is intended. Generally the shipment is part of a plan to build up the gold reserve abroad before returning to the gold standard with a revalored franc.

The Bank of France states that the gold represents part of the value of gold and silver coins which were recently purchased from the French public. The bank has taken from the reserves an equivalent amount of unminted money. In exchange for gold bars, the bank received in dollars an equal sum. While it is left in America it will bear interest for the benefit of the French Treasury.

It is declared that such an operation is not exceptional. The present transaction is only distinguished by the high figure involved. In French money, at the present rate, it is 500,000 francs. But recently France has obtained credits reaching 2,000,000 francs.

Various means have been employed. There have been loans, especially by official bodies like the state railways and the Paris municipality in Switzerland, Holland and other countries with a high currency, and thus dollars and francs and Swiss francs accumulated, often in exchange for external payments effected in paper francs.

Thanks to Raymond Poincaré's careful management, France is now in a position to resist any speculation against the franc, which can be imagined. It is only a political crisis resulting in another panic which could destroy the work that has been accomplished in the past few months. The franc is fortified against everything but parliamentary perturbations.

M. Poincaré today appeared before the Finance Commission, after a ministerial council, but was obliged to observe a certain reticence concerning the moment for legal stabilization. Calm security and continuity of policy are essential conditions of a permanent pegging of the franc.

IGNORANCE PLEA IS UPHELD

Judge Thayer Dismisses the Charge Against Landlord in Liquor Case

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—Ignorance of the law excuses no one, the common law bulwark of personal codes, lacks the element of justice, according to Justice Webster Thayer.

As a result of this opinion expressed by him yesterday in superior court, legal notices served on Worcester County landlords in the future directing them to eject tenants convicted of violation of the liquor laws, will contain a copy of the statute governing such cases.

This suggestion was prompted by the plea made yesterday by the defendant in the case of Commonwealth vs. George C. Blanchard, more than 17 years a proprietor of a large market, who pleaded ignorance of the statute.

In filing the case Judge Thayer said:

"It is presumed that everybody knows the law, but that is not so. The supreme judicial court of this State says the judges of this court don't know the law. Why should a landlord have to run to a lawyer and pay him a fee to find out what the notice is? Put it in there so a man can read it."

"Who knows what Section 79, Chapter 13 means? I have no sympathy for a man who violates the law, but he is entitled to know what law he is violating. File the case."

VELOCITY OF LIGHT TO HAVE NEW TEST

Beams to Be Sent 82 Miles Between Mountains

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Indication that the levels of the Great Lakes are rising was discovered in December hydrographic charts of the Sanitary District of Chicago, which showed there was a slight but significant rise during that month, said H. S. Ripley, a district engineer.

He reported that only once previously has been recorded in December and that the movement upward, which may have been due to more favorable climatic conditions, is causing a more optimistic outlook locally on the much discussed question of how much water the Chicago Sanitary Canal may be entitled to withdraw from Lake Michigan for sewage purposes.

NATIONAL ARBORETUM URGED
WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to establish a \$300,000 national arboretum here has been approved by the House Agricultural Committee.

Definite Move Toward Peace With Mexico Urged in Senate

Author of Robinson Arbitration Resolution Sees Loss to United States by Present Course

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—As Mexico had passed to the control of the "Mellon group," without enlarging on the reference, he declared events had been drifting toward an unfortunate situation for some time and that "from every part of the United States members of Congress had received petitions suggesting arbitration."

Certain official statements of Mr. Kellogg regarding Mexico, he continued, had been interpreted by President Coolidge as "implied threats of war."

"The policy implied in the resolution, if adopted upon by the Mexican Government and accepted by the Mexican Government, will relax the tension between the two countries which has become so great as to threaten the continuance of peaceful relations," declared Mr. Kellogg.

Open Diplomacy Asked

"There seems to be a long-established custom of shrouding diplomatic negotiations in secrecy and mystery. This in itself is calculated to arouse suspicion and to fortify misunderstanding. Nothing could be more helpful than the frank and emphatic proposal from our President that the two governments arrange, or attempt to do so, for the arbitration of the disputes which if left unsettled by peaceful means will lead to the quickening of an attitude of hostility on the part of Mexico and the United States toward each other from which the gravest consequences to both would result."

The resolution recognizes the obligation to protect Americans and their property, he pointed out, and suggests arrangements for such protection pending an arbitral decision.

"My fundamental purpose is to indicate that force should not be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

TEXTILE CITIES MAYORS INVITED TO CONFERENCE

Fitchburg Takes Action in Movement to Afford Relief to Industry

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—

Co-operation of the municipal governments of various textile centers in Massachusetts in an effort to solve some of the problems confronting the cotton and woolen industries to be bought by the Fitchburg "Committee of ten." This committee was appointed by Mayor Joseph A. Lowe to study possible relief for the industry.

Certain official statements of Mr. Kellogg regarding Mexico, he continued, had been interpreted by President Coolidge as "implied threats of war."

Open Diplomacy Asked

"The policy implied in the resolution, if adopted upon by the Mexican Government and accepted by the Mexican Government, will relax the tension between the two countries which has become so great as to threaten the continuance of peaceful relations," declared Mr. Kellogg.

Open Diplomacy Asked

"There seems to be a long-established custom of shrouding diplomatic negotiations in secrecy and mystery. This in itself is calculated to arouse suspicion and to fortify misunderstanding. Nothing could be more helpful than the frank and emphatic proposal from our President that the two governments arrange, or attempt to do so, for the arbitration of the disputes which if left unsettled by peaceful means will lead to the quickening of an attitude of hostility on the part of Mexico and the United States toward each other from which the gravest consequences to both would result."

The resolution recognizes the obligation to protect Americans and their property, he pointed out, and suggests arrangements for such protection pending an arbitral decision.

"My fundamental purpose is to indicate that force should not be

Sales of Patronage Put Under Scrutiny

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON

BLANKET investigation of the

sale of federal patronage has been recommended to the Senate today by its Judiciary Committee. Starting with the consideration of charges made in Congress of the use of such patronage by Republican Party officers in the South, the committee decided to broaden the scope to take in all states in the event there is any charge to justify an inquiry.

The committee approved a substitute resolution which would direct the Judiciary Committee to "ascertain whether such officials of political party organizations have improperly, illegally or dishonestly used the influence and power of their positions in bringing about the appointment of federal officials."

GOVERNOR SEEKS FACTS ON RATES

By the Associated Press

GOVERNOR SEEKS FACTS ON RATES

AIR MAIL DRAWS KEEN BIDDING

New York-Chicago Contract Sought by Three Companies—No Subsidies Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commercial aviation has reached the stage where competition is developing for the New York-Chicago air mail contract, for which three rival companies have submitted bids. The Postoffice Department has been operating the route on a mail only basis but is required by law to turn it over to a private company, which will be permitted to carry passengers, express and air-freight as well as mail.

The race for the contract is in the Columbia Air Lines, New York; the Colonial Air Transport Company, New England and New York, and the National Air Transport, Inc., largely financed in Chicago. The Columbia group was organized on the eve of the present bidding, while the Colonial and National have been in the air transport field for some time.

Columbia Bid Given

The Columbia bid was found to be the lowest of the three, with a flat pound rate of \$1.73. A provision in the law requires the Government to take into consideration the ability of the companies and their resources for carrying out the bids. The Colonial bid \$1.88 a pound, and National \$1.98 a pound, and also an alternative bid on a sliding scale basis, running from \$1.25 if the mail reached 6000 pounds a day, to \$2.87 a pound for 70,000 pounds daily. The mail on the route has been averaging about 12,000 pounds daily.

A feature of the situation is that no government subsidy is involved on this or on any route now let by the Government to private contracts.

Herbert Hoover said recently that the United States is the only nation successfully adopting this policy in advocating commercial aviation.

Records Show Progress

Official concordats are coming in in connection with investigation of the responsibility of the lines. Howard E. Coffin, former member of the President's air board, president of National Air Transport, Inc., points to its record in flying 475,000 miles on the Chicago-Dallas line since May 12, 1926, without the loss of any piece of mail matter. Paul Henderson, former Assistant Postmaster-General, is executive of this company.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, head of the Colonial Air Transport group, states the Boston, Hartford, Hadley Field, N. J. route has been operated since June, 1926, without a mishap or a forced landing.

JEWISH ORGANIZATION FAVERS ARBITRATION

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Ludwig Bogelski of New York was re-elected chairman of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the close of the thirtieth biennial convention here.

Agricultural settlements in Palestine, Russia and Poland, and the spiritual and educational development of these countries were adopted by the under-treasurer resolution also was adopted upholding the policy of arbitration as the means of settling difficulties between the United States and Mexico and Nicaragua.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Mrs. M. H. Nash, chairwoman. C. I. Y. W. C. A., 27 Huntington Avenue, 8. American history in motion pictures, Y. C. C. A. 48 Brattle Street. Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, annual dinner, New University Club, 6:30. "An Afternoon With John M. Davis, Another with Lady Gregory," by Mrs. Charles Peabody of Cambridge. Women's City Club, 7. "Education in the Arts," by Fred J. Allen, vocational guidance research associate of Harvard University, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 7. Music.

Jordan Hall—James R. Houghton, bartone, 8:15. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2. B. Colonial—Country, 7. "The Yellow Team," 8:30. Park—"Michael Strogoff" (film), 8:15. Plymouth—"Love Affairs," 8:15. Plymouth—"Theater Nut," 8:15. Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15. Tremont—"Oklahoma" (film), 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 5. Thursdays at 8:30 a.m.—Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.—Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Voss Gallery—Works by Fenner, Grace Horne, Galtier—Water colors by Arthur Babbitt—Furnishings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of works of the French masters; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Williams.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address—"Industrial Conditions From Coast to Coast," by Robert E. Bruce of the Davenport (Ia.) Industrial Commission. Rotary Club luncheon, Boston Club, 12:15.

Exhibition of material submitted in Harvard Advertising Award competition, Boston Chamber of Commerce, eleventh floor.

Lecture on the regular concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston Public Library, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, at 25 cents a copy. Subscriptions, \$1.00. Postage, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as a Acceptance for mailing in special form provided for in section 102, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

OIL DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED IN QUIET BUSINESS OFFICE

American-Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, Favored As Agency for Arbitration, Has Record of Impartial, Effective Service, Untouched by Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commercial aviation has reached the stage where competition is developing for the New York-Chicago air mail contract, for which three rival companies have submitted bids. The Postoffice Department has been operating the route on a mail only basis but is required by law to turn it over to a private company, which will be permitted to carry passengers, express and air-freight as well as mail.

The race for the contract is in the Columbia Air Lines, New York; the Colonial Air Transport Company, New England and New York, and the National Air Transport, Inc., largely financed in Chicago. The Columbia group was organized on the eve of the present bidding, while the Colonial and National have been in the air transport field for some time.

Columbia Bid Given

The Columbia bid was found to be the lowest of the three, with a flat pound rate of \$1.73. A provision in the law requires the Government to take into consideration the ability of the companies and their resources for carrying out the bids. The Colonial bid \$1.88 a pound, and National \$1.98 a pound, and also an alternative bid on a sliding scale basis, running from \$1.25 if the mail reached 6000 pounds a day, to \$2.87 a pound for 70,000 pounds daily. The mail on the route has been averaging about 12,000 pounds daily.

A feature of the situation is that no government subsidy is involved on this or on any route now let by the Government to private contracts.

Herbert Hoover said recently that the United States is the only nation successfully adopting this policy in advocating commercial aviation.

Records Show Progress

Official concordats are coming in in connection with investigation of the responsibility of the lines. Howard E. Coffin, former member of the President's air board, president of National Air Transport, Inc., points to its record in flying 475,000 miles on the Chicago-Dallas line since May 12, 1926, without the loss of any piece of mail matter. Paul Henderson, former Assistant Postmaster-General, is executive of this company.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, head of the Colonial Air Transport group, states the Boston, Hartford, Hadley Field, N. J. route has been operated since June, 1926, without a mishap or a forced landing.

JEWISH ORGANIZATION FAVERS ARBITRATION

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Ludwig Bogelski of New York was re-elected chairman of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at the close of the thirtieth biennial convention here.

Agricultural settlements in Palestine, Russia and Poland, and the spiritual and educational development of these countries were adopted by the under-treasurer resolution also was adopted upholding the policy of arbitration as the means of settling difficulties between the United States and Mexico and Nicaragua.

Events Tonight

Dinner, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Mrs. M. H. Nash, chairwoman. C. I. Y. W. C. A., 27 Huntington Avenue, 8. American history in motion pictures, Y. C. C. A. 48 Brattle Street. Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, annual dinner, New University Club, 6:30. "An Afternoon With John M. Davis, Another with Lady Gregory," by Mrs. Charles Peabody of Cambridge. Women's City Club, 7. "Education in the Arts," by Fred J. Allen, vocational guidance research associate of Harvard University, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 7. Music.

Jordan Hall—James R. Houghton, bartone, 8:15. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2. B. Colonial—Country, 7. "The Yellow Team," 8:30. Park—"Michael Strogoff" (film), 8:15. Plymouth—"Love Affairs," 8:15. Plymouth—"Theater Nut," 8:15. Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15. Tremont—"Oklahoma" (film), 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 5. Thursdays at 8:30 a.m.—Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.—Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Voss Gallery—Works by Fenner, Grace Horne, Galtier—Water colors by Arthur Babbitt—Furnishings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of works of the French masters; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Williams.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

Events Tonight

Dinner, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Mrs. M. H. Nash, chairwoman. C. I. Y. W. C. A., 27 Huntington Avenue, 8. American history in motion pictures, Y. C. C. A. 48 Brattle Street. Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, annual dinner, New University Club, 6:30. "An Afternoon With John M. Davis, Another with Lady Gregory," by Mrs. Charles Peabody of Cambridge. Women's City Club, 7. "Education in the Arts," by Fred J. Allen, vocational guidance research associate of Harvard University, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 7. Music.

Jordan Hall—James R. Houghton, bartone, 8:15. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2. B. Colonial—Country, 7. "The Yellow Team," 8:30. Park—"Michael Strogoff" (film), 8:15. Plymouth—"Love Affairs," 8:15. Plymouth—"Theater Nut," 8:15. Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15. Tremont—"Oklahoma" (film), 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 5. Thursdays at 8:30 a.m.—Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.—Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Voss Gallery—Works by Fenner, Grace Horne, Galtier—Water colors by Arthur Babbitt—Furnishings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of works of the French masters; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Williams.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

Events Tonight

Dinner, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Mrs. M. H. Nash, chairwoman. C. I. Y. W. C. A., 27 Huntington Avenue, 8. American history in motion pictures, Y. C. C. A. 48 Brattle Street. Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, annual dinner, New University Club, 6:30. "An Afternoon With John M. Davis, Another with Lady Gregory," by Mrs. Charles Peabody of Cambridge. Women's City Club, 7. "Education in the Arts," by Fred J. Allen, vocational guidance research associate of Harvard University, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 7. Music.

Jordan Hall—James R. Houghton, bartone, 8:15. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2. B. Colonial—Country, 7. "The Yellow Team," 8:30. Park—"Michael Strogoff" (film), 8:15. Plymouth—"Love Affairs," 8:15. Plymouth—"Theater Nut," 8:15. Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15. Tremont—"Oklahoma" (film), 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 5. Thursdays at 8:30 a.m.—Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.—Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Voss Gallery—Works by Fenner, Grace Horne, Galtier—Water colors by Arthur Babbitt—Furnishings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of works of the French masters; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Williams.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Ruth Colman.

Events Tonight

Dinner, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Mrs. M. H. Nash, chairwoman. C. I. Y. W. C. A., 27 Huntington Avenue, 8. American history in motion pictures, Y. C. C. A. 48 Brattle Street. Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, annual dinner, New University Club, 6:30. "An Afternoon With John M. Davis, Another with Lady Gregory," by Mrs. Charles Peabody of Cambridge. Women's City Club, 7. "Education in the Arts," by Fred J. Allen, vocational guidance research associate of Harvard University, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 7. Music.

Jordan Hall—James R. Houghton, bartone, 8:15. Theaters

H. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2. B. Colonial—Country, 7. "The Yellow Team," 8:30. Park—"Michael Strogoff" (film), 8:15. Plymouth—"Love Affairs," 8:15. Plymouth—"Theater Nut," 8:15. Shubert—"Castles in the Air," 8:15. Tremont—"Oklahoma" (film), 8:15. Wilbur—"Queen High," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 10 to 5. Thursdays at 8:30 a.m.—Admission free; Monet Memorial exhibition.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open daily, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m.—Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Voss Gallery—Works by Fenner, Grace Horne, Galtier—Water colors by Arthur Babbitt—Furnishings by Helen Alden Woodworth.

Boston Atheneum—Reproductions of works of the French masters; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavelle, Harry Sutton Jr. and Stanley Williams.

Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, daily 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

AMERICANS VISIT DOMINION BY AIR

Twelve U. S. Scout Machines Fly to Ottawa — Airmen Given Cordial Reception

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (Special)—Almost exactly at the moment that the reverberations of the noon-day gun had died away on Parliament Hill yesterday, the roar of airplane engines became audible in the west, and a few moments later there came into view, flying in triangular formation of three each, the 12 scout machines of the United States Army, chosen as a squadron to pay a visit to the Dominion, and which had hopped off at Selfridge Field, 400 miles distant, almost precisely three hours previously.

The squadron was led by Pilot Maj. T. C. Lamphier. The machines were the fast Curtiss scout, or pursuit, type, one-man airplanes, capable of a speed of 175 miles an hour. As it was, the journey to the Capitol was accomplished at an average rate of about 135 miles an hour, the entire 12 planes remaining together in loose formation throughout the distance, most of which was made by compass owing to the low visibility.

Perfect Landing Made

The landing was made on the Ottawa River just below the inter-provincial bridge, the skis adjusted in the place of wheels taking the snow without a bump. Major Lamphier, taking the formation after several circles around the Hill and making the landing first, was followed down by the others at one minute intervals, until all were drawn up facing the crowd, in which were represented Governor House, the members of Viscount and Viscount Willingdon, and which included members of the Canadian naval and military staffs, civic officials and others.

In the opinion of Major Lamphier the test flight was highly satisfactory, not only as demonstrating the efficacy of the planes in all sorts of weather, but in establishing a further bond of friendship between the two neighboring countries. The big crowd cheered wildly as the planes flying like a flock of wild geese, but with much greater speed, crossed the Victoria Tower, and swung down the river with the Red, White and Blue showing clearly beneath each one.

The members of the squadron were entertained at the Chateau Laurier to luncheon at noon at Rideau Hall during the afternoon by the Governor-General, and the military, naval and air officers of the Canadian defense force. In the evening they attended a ball given by the Garrison Club at the Chateau Laurier.

At the luncheon, Colonel Ralston, Minister of Defense, bade them welcome in the name of Canada, and Major Lamphier made a brief reply. "There may be much speculation in the papers," he said, "as to the object of this visit. The fact is that we are brothers, and the object of this visit is to show you a friendly visit. Canada and the United States will always be together in every emergency."

Roads "Smooth as Velvet," for Ohio Contractors Fined

COLUMBUS, O. Jan. 21 (AP)—When the Ohio motorist glides with velvet smoothness over a stretch of new, hard-surfaced road, he is traveling on a surface almost as even and devoid of bumps as is his hardware door at home. For, relations of more than one-half inch in any 10-foot stretch of highway must be smoothed out before accepted by the state highway department, and there is a penalty placed on the contractor who allows a variation of even five-sixteenths of an inch to be found in his road surfaces.

Enforcement of requirements of this kind have resulted in better roads for Ohio, says G. D. Schlesinger, state director of highways. The method, of testing, as described by Director Schlesinger, is through the use of a "profilometer," a 15-wheel instrument, which, when passed over a newly constructed road, records any "variation" or "consequence." "Bumps" or depressions of one-half inch or more are immediately removed and a penalty assessed for others.

HEAD OF A. F. OF L. SEES PEACEFUL ERA AHEAD

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The American Federation of Labor is more strongly opposed to Bolshevikism and is taking a more active part in combating its influence than is American capital, William Green, Artistic Bobbing—Manicuring.

Anna E. Whittemore

Ladies' Hairdresser Specializing in Marcel and Permanent Waving

Telephone Beach 6018

120 Boylston St., Room 501, Boston, Mass.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL
"FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE"
5th Year

A Private Preparatory School for Boys. All grades. Small Classes and Individual Instruction. The school is of high moral and many character. Primary and Junior Departments. Swimming pool, gymnasium—playground. Illustrated catalog upon request.

200 to 215 West 3rd St., New York City
Tel. Endicott 6528

president of the federation, declared here at a public meeting of the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union.

The federation head said indications were that peace will prevail in industrial circles for many months to come, declaring that there were no labor disputes of any kind now in progress.

MADRAS COUNCIL HAS WOMAN OFFICER

By Wireless

BOMBAY, Jan. 25—Mrs. Muthulal Ammal, the first woman member nominated by the Government, has been unanimously appointed deputy president of the Madras Legislative Council.

She is a medical practitioner and takes a leading part in social and reform movements in the metropolis of South India, but she is a newcomer in the political field. Dr. Ammal was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association at the last Women's International Conference in Paris.

The squadron was led by Pilot Maj. T. C. Lamphier. The machines were the fast Curtiss scout, or pursuit, type, one-man airplanes, capable of a speed of 175 miles an hour. As it was, the journey to the Capitol was accomplished at an average rate of about 135 miles an hour, the entire 12 planes remaining together in loose formation throughout the distance, most of which was made by compass owing to the low visibility.

Shipbuilder and Homebuilder



Keystone View Co.

WOODS NOMINATION REJECTED IN SENATE

President's Choice for I. C. C. Loses by 49 to 28

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Senate's refusal, by a 49 to 28 vote, to confirm the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner, brought the number of rejections of important appointments by President Coolidge to the Senate up to four. In addition to this, the Senate, by a 50-49 vote, has forced the withdrawal of seven other appointments.

The list of rejections and withdrawals are as follows: Charles Brewster, Warren, Michigan, to be Attorney-General, twice rejected;

William McCamant, Oregon, to be

judge of the Ninth Circuit; Aubrey Boyles, to be district attorney of

Southern District of Alabama.

Nominations withdrawn: T. M. Reed and E. E. Ritchie, to be dis-

trict judges in Alaska; A. G. Shoup,

to be district attorney in Alaska;

W. J. Tilson, to be judge of the

Middle District of Georgia, once

withdrawn and resubmitted; B. S.

Beaver and S. Purvis, to be district

attorneys and United States marshals

in Middle District of Georgia; Blaine Mallon, to be people's counsel of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

In addition to these reversals, the Senate has pending scrutinies of a number of other appointments, among them selections to the United States Tariff Commission, several of which have been pending for more than a year.

IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA

The Spectator

Established 1876

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the most important industrial and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, objective, advertising-free, news service."

Ladies' Hairdresser

Specializing in Marcel and Permanent Waving

Telephone Beach 6018

120 Boylston St., Room 501, Boston, Mass.

ATTENTION, TRUSTEES

Authority on Church Insurance. Your Present Policies Examined. Compared with Established and Widely Respected Institutions. Examinations by the Appraisers Arranged. Have the Chairman of Your Board of Directors to-day. Associates in Principal Cities.

D. L. PRAGER & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1875

50 John Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: Beckman 2136-2138

Let us send you a box of Fresh Juicy Oranges or Grapefruit, or a combination of the two—free shipping, shipped the day it leaves the tree. A full quarter box, \$2.25. Mixed packages of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines, a full box, \$9.00; a half box, \$4.50. Small boxes, \$1.50. A full quarter box, \$2.25. Mixed packages of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines, a full box, \$2.25. A half box, \$1.12. Small boxes, \$0.50. A full quarter box, \$1.12. Mixed packages of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines, a full box, \$1.12. A half box, \$0.56. Small boxes, \$0.28. A full quarter box, \$0.56. Mixed packages of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines, a full box, \$0.56. A half box, \$0.28. Small boxes, \$0.14. Send for illustrated booklet "A," tables and fares.

THE PENNOFLORA COMPANY

APOKA ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA

Woman Shipbuilder Finds Joy in Office and Home

She Delivers Ships Down the River, Does Executive Work and Looks After a Home, Husband and Three Children

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind. (Special Correspondence)—Walking into the office of a big shipyard and dock company here, Mrs. Loretta M. Howard, a civic leader, announced to her husband, James E. Howard, the president that she had elected herself the new secretary-treasurer of the firm. That was no reason for argument, so far as nearly two years Mrs. Howard has been thoroughly enjoying the venture, she says.

Sitting in the library of the historical Howard home, this business woman fairly beamed when she told of the joy and fascination of delivering ships down the river, and the combined joy of superintending a

makes in delivering completed boats. Not long since she delivered a big freight boat that is to run between Baton Rouge and Port Allen, La.

"When I make a trip with my crew and a new boat," she explained, "I usually confine myself to the task of learning every point possible about the river that we are traveling.

"At the yards I have found that the men who work for us are the best ever. Most of them are interested in producing and producing correctly. We appreciate that and try always to show our appreciation.

One Big Family

She spoke of her firm belief in organization and keeping the men together. "We want to know the men personally and help them at all times. Service medals are awarded those having served the organization 25 years. Last summer at our annual picnic we awarded 40 medals to qualified employees.

"Yes, we are like one big family. We have three generations working in our blacksmith shop today and one employee in the company has been with us 54 years. With employees like that, why shouldn't I be proud to direct a group of men belonging to an organization that has been in the Howard family 91 years?

"Our company will have another to receive a service medal, for I am never going to retire. It keeps me young, interested and busy. And as long as my good river men and friends use and need boats, I shall continue selling and delivering them."

NEW YORK TAX PLAN OPPOSED

Republican Club Leaders Say Readjustment Due for Equalization

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The present tax system of New York State is inequitable and unsound, and should be readjusted to take into consideration the ability of different classes of taxpayers to contribute to the Government's cost, according to speakers at a luncheon of the National Republican Club here.

Under the present system, more than 80 per cent of the State's taxes are assessed against one-third of the wealth of the State, the heaviest burden falling on real estate and on small manufacturing plants, these speakers declared.

The real tax problem of the United States today is in the state capitals, county seats and city halls, since federal taxes have now been reduced to a point where, either from the standpoint of size or of total volume, they no longer constitute an excessive burden for a nation as rich as the United States, they said.

Under the present system, more than 80 per cent of the State's taxes are assessed against one-third of the wealth of the State, the heaviest burden falling on real estate and on small manufacturing plants, these speakers declared.

The real tax problem of the United States today is in the state capitals, county seats and city halls, since federal taxes have now been reduced to a point where, either from the standpoint of size or of total volume, they no longer constitute an excessive burden for a nation as rich as the United States, they said.

Under the present system, more than 80 per cent of the State's taxes are assessed against one-third of the wealth of the State, the heaviest burden falling on real estate and on small manufacturing plants, these speakers declared.

The real tax problem of the United States today is in the state capitals, county seats and city halls, since federal taxes have now been reduced to a point where, either from the standpoint of size or of total volume, they no longer constitute an excessive burden for a nation as rich as the United States, they said.

The steady increasing cost of government was attributed to the fact that "the people of the United States are buying their government on the installment plan," by Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The steadily increasing cost of government was attributed to the fact that "the people of the United States are buying their government on the installment plan," by Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

About 10 per cent of the entire earnings of the American people, or about \$5,000,000,000 yearly, are absorbed by the high cost of government, Prof. William B. Munro, chairman of the division of history, government and economics at Harvard University, said.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

The proceeding, it is claimed, do not reflect in any way on the honor of the defendants, who acted from patriotic and unselfish motives, their sole object being to avert a financial catastrophe.

</

REPUBLICANS TO AID VOTERS

State Club Plans Program of Organization and Education

The Republican Club of Massachusetts enters upon its thirty-seventh year with a well-defined program of work, which will pay particular attention to the organization of voters and their education in governmental and political problems. Extension of clubs to enroll naturalized citizens and to broaden the Americanization activities of the organization are also to be stressed this year.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the club held yesterday in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, Eben S. Draper, formerly State Senator from Hopedale, was re-elected to serve for a third term as president. Other officers elected for the third time were Slater Washburn of Worcester, secretary, and Henry Parkman Jr., treasurer.

Benjamin F. Felt, chairman of the executive committee of the club, presided at the annual meeting in the absence of Mr. Draper. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Frederic H. Tarr of Rockport, recently appointed United States District Attorney for Present Coolidge, were speakers.

Mr. Thompson to Speak

Col. Carmi Thompson of Cleveland, O., who recently made a survey of conditions in the Philippines, was announced as the speaker at the club's first assembly luncheon, to be held at the Boston City Club next Monday afternoon at 12:30. Other assembly luncheons this year are planned by the executive committee of the club at which current political issues will be discussed by qualified individuals.

Nicholas Loumos, president of the Greek-American Republican Club of Massachusetts, told of the work which his organization had done during the past year in the way of organizing Greek citizens and educating them in governmental and political questions. Joseph J. Kursiolski, president of the Polish Citizens' Club of Massachusetts, told of the activities of that organization during the past year and how it had brought many voters into the Republican Party.

Message From a Founder

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, United States Senator from Massachusetts, one of the founders of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and Robert L. Rueppell, representative in Congress from the Thirteenth District, both sent congratulatory messages to the members of the club.

The following vice-president, one from each congressional district, were elected: Charles N. Stoddard of Springfield; T. Walter Carter of Boston; Joseph B. Blaine of East Boston; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of Boston; Walter B. Grant of Boston; George H. Ellis of Newton; William B. Thurber of Milton; Charles N. Borden of Fall River and Francis T. Bowles of Barnstable.

These were elected to the executive committee: Cornelius J. Corcoran of Methuen, Benjamin F. Felt of Melrose, Judge Hannigan of Winchester, Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, Gayden W. Morrill of Newburyport, Francis Prescott of Grafton, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam of Boston, George E. Rich of Foxboro, John Nevin Sayre, vice-chairman of the National Committee on Militarism in Education, will report on findings made on a recent trip through western colleges. Benjamin Gerig, New England secretary of the Friends' Service Committee, will tell of work being carried on in Massachusetts.

BEAUSANT KNIGHTS WIN MARK OF HONOR

Ten Minus Awarded at Inspection of Malden Templars

For the second time in its history, and for the third time in the limits of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Beaumont Commandery of Malden last night received 10 minus. The inspection officers have never, in this Grand Commandery, at least, awarded the mark for perfection. 10. The mark Beaumont received last night, once before is the highest possible under perfection. De Molay Commandery of Boston received it once.

The annual inspection of Beaumont was held in the new Masonic apartments in Malden and 356 Knights Templars stood in full regalia to be counted. The required mark for attendance in Beaumont's case was 364.

Frederick E. Jennings of Everett is Eminent Commander of Beaumont. The inspection officer was Harold E. Sprague, of Bay State Commander, Brockton, Division Commander for that Templar district. He had a suite of 65 commanders, past commanders, and other officers attending him.

An honored guest of the evening was James A. Gunn, of Turners Falls, Mass., Grand Commander of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He congratulated Beaumont upon the distinguished place it has taken in Massachusetts and Rhode Island Templarism.

A feature of the ceremonies of the evening was the presentation to Sir Knight George W. Longley of Malden a distinguished service medal in token of his long and faithful work for the commandery. Sir Knight Longley has been a member of Beaumont's Guards for several years. This honor is also an unusual one, Beaumont having awarded only a half dozen previous to that conferred last night.

MILITARY IN SCHOOLS WILL BE SCRUTINIZED

Dr. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School, and the Rev. Samuel J. Abrams of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, are to speak at a luncheon conference called by the Massachusetts Committee on Militarism in Education for next Saturday at 1 p.m. at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts to consider ways of ending compulsory military training of minors in the United States. Dr. Harold E. B. Speight, King's Chapel, will preside.

John Nevin Sayre, vice-chairman of the National Committee on Militarism in Education, will report on findings made on a recent trip through western colleges. Benjamin Gerig, New England secretary of the Friends' Service Committee, will tell of work being carried on in Massachusetts.

HAMPSHIRE 4-H CLUB ELECTS NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 25 (Special) — Eric Moberg of South- ampton, winner of several honors in cattle-judging contests in this section recently, was elected president of the Hampshire County 4-H Club at its second annual meeting. Quentin Reynolds of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange reported before the club members offered \$1000 pounds of grain for prizes in the mill production contest which the club is conducting this winter.

ANTI-VACCINATION MEASURE IS FILED

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25 (Special) — Representative Haskell of Concord has introduced a bill in the New Hampshire Legislature which provides for making the vaccination of school children optional with parents. If passed, the present compulsory clauses in the law would be automatically revoked.

MOVE FOR STATE TAX SURVEY WELL SUPPORTED AT HEARING

Legislative Proposal for Thorough Study of Entire Massachusetts System Is Sought as Basis for Effort to Equalize and Systematize Laws

Support from a score of sources for the proposal by Wellington Wells, president of the State Senate, that a special commission be created to study the entire tax system of Massachusetts was expressed at the hearing on the resolve, before a concurrent session of the legislative committee on rules yesterday.

Philip Nichols, chairman of the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Conference, submitted a draft of the resolve designed to broaden the research powers of the proposed commission and urged a thorough and exhaustive survey.

Mr. Wells, speaking on the resolve, said, "It is high time to put the tax laws on an equitable basis. If we cannot reduce taxes, we can at least distribute the tax burden more equitably. In the 300 years since the existence of the General Court, there has never been a systematic treatment of the tax laws as a whole, but each kind of a tax has grown up by itself. There is need for a codification of our tax laws into one soundly proportioned system."

Speaking in Support

Others who spoke in favor of the resolve were George L. Barnes, chairman of the tax committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., a director of the Chamber of Commerce; Coleman Silbert of Boston; T. P. King, chairman of the taxation committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline; Edward G. Stacey, general secretary of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, and Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, who urged that the commission be so chosen as to give representation to the views of the small towns, as well as the large cities.

The rules committee at this session also heard the petition of Representative A. A. McNulty of Boston for a legislative investigation of the rates and efficiency of telephone service in the State.

Earnings of the New England

RENT-HOUSING BOARD TO STAY

City Council Votes \$6500 for Its Continuation—Elects Mr. Heffernan

Boston City Council referred to its finance committee yesterday an order of Mayor Nichols for a loan of \$1,000,000 for sewerage improvements to be made this year, elected John J. Heffernan to be its president for this year, appropriated \$6500 for the continuation of the Mayor's rent and housing committee and tabled for one week the Mayor's request for \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the conduct of a comprehensive traffic survey for Boston by the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

During their service they will be offered the trial for the position, and I know I should have exercised any right in my ambition to qualify for such an honor. I believe that it will be a very great incentive to them to qualify for this prize of being appointed by a state government, the announcement from Scout headquarters sets forth.

Again, at the meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon several of the councilmen who are interested in the projected work to be done at the direction of the Mayor's traffic advisory committee asked for more detailed information. They

examined the Mayor's bill of itemized expenditures necessary in conducting such a survey and in the preparation of the general traffic re-routing plan for Boston. But the order was tabled and the Mayor was asked to furnish the council a stenographic report of the explanation of the work necessary to be done in Boston which Professor McClintock made at the last meeting of the Mayor's traffic advisory committee some two weeks ago.

For the third time the council started to elect a president for the year. Charles G. Keene, president of the council last year, who was removed from that position two weeks ago by the combination of the Democratic votes in the council, was again a candidate. John J. Heffernan, who was supported by the Democratic members in the nonpartisan council, was again voted for by the Democrats with few exceptions.

When the ninth ballot for president was taken, Henry Parkman Jr. of the Fifth Ward, a Republican, voted for Mr. Heffernan. Mr. Heffernan had previously released from his support those who had voted for him and several votes were cast for William G. Lynch, another Democrat, in an effort to come to a decision.

When the ninth ballot for president was taken, Henry Parkman Jr. of the Fifth Ward, a Republican, voted for Mr. Heffernan. Mr. Heffernan had previously released from his support those who had voted for him and several votes were cast for William G. Lynch, another Democrat, in an effort to come to a decision.

When the Democrats saw Mr. Parkman vote for Mr. Heffernan eight of them quickly changed their ballots from Mr. Lynch to Mr. Heffernan and he received the necessary majority, or 12 votes. Mr. Parkman who has his law office in the same building in which Mr. Heffernan practices law, said that he voted as he did on the ninth ballot to bring the prolonged contest to an end and at the same time elect a man in whom all the councilmen could have confidence.

Day Baker told the committee that in making application for a hired car he was obliged to fill out a lengthy blank and was not granted a car until a week later. He believed that the company was very thorough in its investigation.

Verne Kennedy representing the Hurts Drive Yourself Cars appeared in opposition to the bill and explained the procedure enforced by his concern. He declared the General Motors Company has some \$30,000,000 invested in Drive Yourself Cars.

Mr. Goodwin Believes They Are an Aid to Lawless Elements—Says Many of the Cars Are Found Abandoned

TIGHTER LAWS ARE SOUGHT FOR "DRIVE YOURSELF" FIRMS

Mr. Goodwin Believes They Are an Aid to Lawless Elements—Says Many of the Cars Are Found Abandoned

Declaring that the "Drive-Yourself Cars" are often an aid to the bootlegger, bandit and other law breakers, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, appeared before the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles in favor of his bill calling for careful investigation in the letting out of such cars.

The registrar declared that the laws should be tightened up to require careful records by such companies which shall be available to the authorities. He cited instances of such cars being hired out and later found abandoned as wrecks or captured in the run-rumming campaign of the police.

Day Baker told the committee that in making application for a hired car he was obliged to fill out a lengthy blank and was not granted a car until a week later. He believed that the company was very thorough in its investigation.

Verne Kennedy representing the Hurts Drive Yourself Cars appeared in opposition to the bill and explained the procedure enforced by his concern. He declared the General Motors Company has some \$30,000,000 invested in Drive Yourself Cars.

Mr. Goodwin replying to opposition said he believed that much of the red tape used by the local concern could be abridged in two ways: first by requiring the applicant to provide a photo which he could leave with the company, and second, by careful comparison of his signature with that on the registration license.

"EL" PLAN GOES TO LEGISLATURE

Students and visitors at the Harvard Law School Library are being encouraged to familiarize themselves with the careers of figures in the history of law pictured in the collection of portraits, prints and cartoons which is distributed among the law school rooms and forms an extremely valuable adjunct to the book resources of the school. Many of the items in the collection relate to whose mention in the conventional books on the law is slight yet who nevertheless were engaged in legal events whose effect was memorable in the history of legal practice.

It is pointed out by the custodian of the library that, whereas a law library must be comprehensively equipped with thousands of volumes whose chief contents are divided into sections with John Doe vs. Richard Root and Massachusetts vs. Everyman, it is a distinct advantage to it to surround the essentials of text, couched in resounding Latin and Greek phraseology, with such paintings and prints and other items as will give freshness to ancient volumes, give the figures who have been famous in the history of the law verity for the student in the twentieth century.

Records of Art and Law

The paintings which hang on the walls of various classrooms in Langdell Hall may be reckoned on the basis of the importance to the record of art as well as of their relation to the history of law. This is, for instance, the portrait of Chief Justice Taney, an Emmanuel Leutze, the painter whose "Washington Crossing the Delaware" is the most notable in the history of the law.

Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston presented two witnesses in substantiation of his demand for an investigation of the quality of food supplies, especially meat, furnished to state institutions by the commission on Administration and Finance. One of the witnesses was a former patient in a state sanatorium, the other a former cook.

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, testified that he had made a tour of inspection of the state institutions and inquiries of the superintendents and found no cause to bear out the charges of Mr. Coyne.

Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston said he visited the institutions with Mr. Howard and found everything satisfactory.

The committee also heard Representative Martin Hays of Brighton on his order for a legislative committee to investigate election laws.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 25—Consols for money today were 85%. De Beers 17%. Rand Mines 3%. Money was 4 per cent. discount rates—short bills 4% per cent and three months' bills 4% per cent.

The majority are English figures although "Spy" and his associates have never hesitated to utilize as subjects

COMMITTEE NAMES SCHOOL OFFICERS

Two Men, One Woman to Oversee Attendance

Election of two men and one woman to positions as attendance officers in the Boston public schools by the Boston School Committee, last evening, added another chapter to the contest to have more women in those positions.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burkhardt, a teacher of special classes in the Sarah Greenwood School. Mrs. Arlita D. Parker, first on the women's list, was declared ineligible because married, although she is now engaged as secretary in the Dorchester High School.

Those appointed were Irving T. Howe, a Negro now on the police force of the city, first on the men's list; Daniel J. Sullivan, next in rank, and Miss Mary Burk

RAILWAY HEADS SEEK OWN BUSES

Eastern Massachusetts Di- rectors Would Organize Separate Company

Stockholders of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway have under way the formation of a new company to operate motorbuses on routes which the directors of the Eastern Massachusetts think the public trustees now in charge of the road ought to undertake, according to information given out by Henry Hurlburt, counsel for the directors.

Mr. Hurlburt recently explained the plan to the State Department of Public Utilities in connection with a petition to the New Haven Railroad for permission to run buses between Boston and Fall River. He criticized the trustees for alleged inactivity in meeting competition for routes in the company's logical territory.

An investigation by motorbus traffic engineers is in progress, he said, and if its findings warrant the step, as it is thought they will, the directors will start a bus line themselves, operate it until the expiration of the term of the trustees two years hence, and turn it over to the company without profit.

Governor Fuller, when asked to comment on the general situation, said that he would like first to know more about the controversy before making any opinion on it. He added that he is entirely in favor of competition.

The Governor stated that there was nothing like competition for the improvement of business, whether it was transportation or the small business of some country town. "If I lived in a small town," he said, "I would rather see two little grocery stores fighting for business than to have all the laws that could be passed to boom the town."

He referred to lack of competition in certain lines of business, such as some forms of insurance, which had brought about a situation under which they showed about any attitude, they desired toward the public. If each company had more competition, he said, the public would benefit. The Governor added, however, that he had not received any formal communication, stating that in businesses, such as the telephone, the public is better off with one company serving in a given territory.

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS" MESSAGE HAS WON WIDE PUBLIC SUPPORT

Record Gains in Bands of Mercy and Jack London Clubs Reported by American Humane Education Society in World and Nation and by S. P. C. A. in State

How the American Humane Education Society spread the message of "Be Kind to Animals," and the encouraging response it found last year is told in the annual report made public today jointly with that of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Nearly 55,000 pieces of educational printed matter and personal letters were distributed by the former body together with 26,871 press sheets in the 10 months from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1926.

On the program are Edward T. Hartman of the same department; Philip Bancroft, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards; Charles H. Bulkley, city solicitor, Springfield, and Lincoln Bryant, town counsel, Milton.

Discussions on various subjects affecting the duties of boards of appeal will be open by George E. Cox, chairman of the Board of Appeals of North Adams, and William Ritchie, chairman of the Board of Appeals of New Bedford.

Dolls Gathered From Four Quarters of World Hold Convention Here



MUSIC

Monday Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, gave the third concert of the Monday series in Symphony Hall last night, with this program:

Handel—Concerto Gross for string orchestra and minor; Vaughan Williams—A Norfolk Rhapsody, No. 1

Achron—Concerto for violin and orchestra

Sehmann—Symphony in B flat major, No. 1, op. 88

All the numbers, except the concerto, had been heard previously this season at concerts of the main series, and commented on in these columns. Joseph Achron played the solo part in his concerto, which, dedicated to Jascha Heifetz, is in two divisions. According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds at first unwelcome have repeatedly come to be accepted as models of beauty. But in such instances it has usually been possible to discover some semblance of necessity, or of reason for them in the artistic purpose. Here, dissonance discovers itself as an end rather than an idiom. Distinguishing features of the work are varied tempo, with much use of asperando, and rugged rhythm.

Very nearly the chief aim of the concerto, as of most pieces in this form, is to provide opportunity for display of the soloist's virtuosity. To this extent it may be called a successful work.

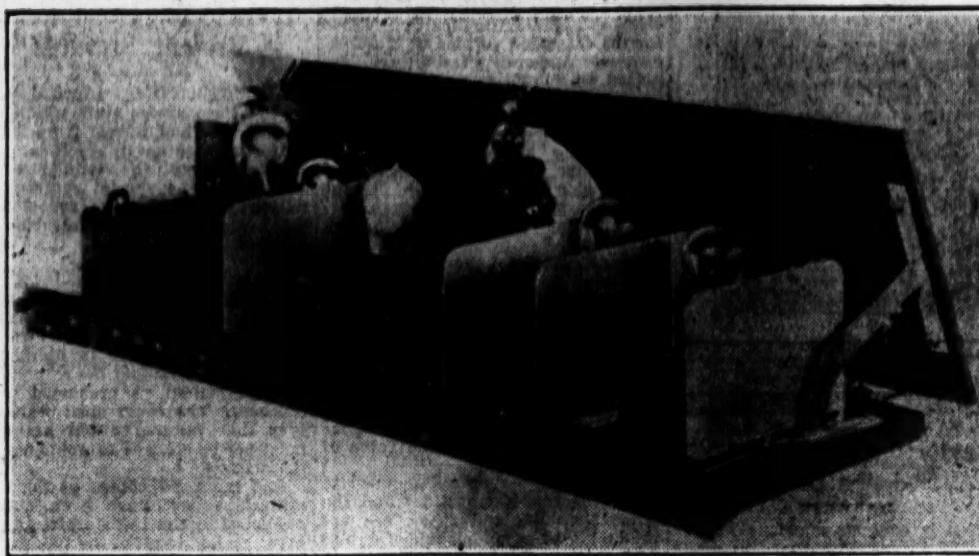
According to the notes provided by the composer, the first of these is built on 15 themes from the Hebrew synagogue chant, subsequently developed; the second on two Palestinian dances, melodies, handled in a manner which the composer says "may be described as jingling."

Possibly it was due in part to our unfamiliarity with the musical material employed that we were unable to make much of this composition.

Mr. Achron seems to have gone to great lengths to avoid the appearance of anything ingratiating. The themes are not only austere but apparently amorphous as well. Evasion of association is evidently the No. 1 of the harmonic scheme. Some that do not at first come agreeable to the ear are not necessarily objectionable. Throughout the history of music sounds

RADIO

Partially Shielded Receiver



WORK WOMEN'S COLLEGE ACTIVE

One-Year Course Provided Free, With Bursaries for Those in Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

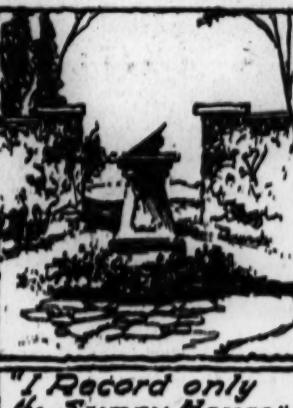
LONDON—Quiet and unobtrusive, yet ever growing in its activities, the residential college for working women, established seven years ago at Beckenham in Kent, has just moved into one of the large mansions on Surbiton Hill in Surrey. Women school-earners educated in the primary schools are the students. £50 a year, one-year course of residential, non-vocational study is provided, and there are bursaries for those who cannot afford full fees. The students come from all kinds of occupations. There are among them a furrier, a dressmaker, a hairdresser, a chocolate box-maker, a waitress, a spinner, and a French polisher.

Many other trades are represented. There are two married women doing their year's course, and many students are in residence owing to their own self-denial. They must furnish proof of having of their own free will continued their education after leaving school and of having been a genuine daily worker. References are asked for, but there is no entrance examination. The year's course is regarded as a means of opening a door to further study whether for pleasure or profit, and many students return to their old occupations, but with a wider outlook on life. It is noteworthy that some students are sent by their employers.

At the opening of the new Hilcroft College premises, which are surrounded by green lawns and fine trees, Miss Street, the principal, explained that the year's study, though long enough to give a student an insight into systematic study, was too short to allow them to lose touch with their old field of work.

Prof. J. L. Stocks of Manchester, the president, and the students at the opening, and with messages from Dame Millicent Fawcett, Arnold Rowntree, and many others, the college entered its new sphere of work, hoping, however, for some measure of public support in the future. The Working Women's College is non-political, and it is linked up with London University and the Kent Education Committee by representation of these bodies on its council.

Sentiment in Business



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"The Liner She's a Lady" (From Manchester Guardian)

Amsterdam

THE Amsterdam Journal, Het Handelsblad (quoted by Reuter), publishes a long letter from one of the crew of the Dutch submarine K12, in which the writer narrates how, when the submarine was about midway between Aden and Colombo, the P. and O. steamer Cormorant was sighted, and, to the surprise of everyone on board the submarine, the small boat set a course in her direction and signaled:

"Would you mind stopping? I will send a boat." A boat was then lowered with a consignment of books, magazines, chocolates, several blocks of ice, and other nice gifts for the crew of the submarine.

In an editorial note, Het Handelsblad says: "We publish the above letter with extraordinary pleasure. What Captain Corland did is one of those things which maintains friendship among the nations as among individuals."

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is a "hit and write" driver?—*Sundial*.
2. What is the attitude of Swiss cheese raisers regarding birds?—*Weak in Geneva*.
3. What is the graft's best pal?—*World's Press*.
4. How may a high grade man grade himself?—*What They Are Saying*.
5. What are a few self-helps for testing correct pronunciation?—*Educational Page*.
6. Why did a great steel company start a school for the workers?—*News Features*.

THREE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

Press of the World

GERMAN PENETRATION

Warsaw *Rzecznosc Polska*: Does the Government know that Germans are coming to the assistance of certain foreign industries and artisans of Polish origin domiciled in Poland? Does the Government know that the credits set aside for this purpose reach here by way of Danzig financial institutions? Is there no German, having their business offices in Poland? Does the Government know that it is thanks to this assistance coming from abroad that all the enterprises of Germans in Poland are in a far more favorable situation than those of the Poles, who cannot meet this competition? Does not this condition within our own gates disclose a real danger?

♦ ♦ ♦

Atchison Globe: Say when you please, progress is making progress. It has been several years since the drunken man has taken hold of this writer and inquired, "Don't you know me?"

♦ ♦ ♦

GENTLE-MEN

St. Paul Pioneer Press: A universally acceptable definition of a gentleman seems never to have been framed. This is perhaps due to the fact that so many wish to be regarded as gentlemen—and so few are. A gentleman is a gentleman, and a man may be hard to define, but he is easily recognized. The first and most essential thing that distinguishes him is that "fineness of nature," which makes him sensitive to accommodate them at the expense, if necessary, of his own feelings. The second distinguishing mark is agreeable manners, which make his company acceptable to others. A gentleman, when he is a gentleman, may be a useful person, a good citizen, a true friend; but without good manners, he is not a gentleman—and no definition that can be framed will ever make him one.

♦ ♦ ♦

Atchison Globe: Say when you please, progress is making progress. It has been several years since the drunken man has taken hold of this writer and inquired, "Don't you know me?"

♦ ♦ ♦

Mother at last, "If Mr. Tree Toad had decided not to come back to our cellar this winter." Then they all listened again to the deep "croak, croak, croak," which seemed to come from the floor at their feet.

"This is the third winter he has been there," said Father. "He must like our warm basement."

The boy went on with their game and Father and Mother resumed their reading, while at intervals Mr. Tree Toad uttered his deep notes below.

Suddenly, everybody looked up once more. There was a new sound from the basement. This time a soft continuous "crick, crick, crick" sound quite unlike the notes heard before.

"He has brought his fiddler with

Beatrice Cundy

"47 HOME".

Portrait Photographer

Studio in your home. London, garden groups, etc.

12 Baker St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Eng. Phone 1979 Mayfair.

The

ERSKINE SIX

"THE WORLD'S WONDER CAR"

Crabb & Son

Phone 3175

BUILDERS

DECORATORS

BRIXTON

ELECTRICIANS

75 Streatham Hill, London, S.W.2, Eng.

Best possible value for money. TRY US.

Popular Priced, Yes!

—but in a sense that sweeps aside the accepted limitations of price.

4-cylinder, 44/46 h.p. Four-wheel

brakes, 66 miles per hour, 30 miles

per gallon.

Studebaker (England) Ltd.

78 Queen Street, Edinburgh, Scotland

75 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

IS ALSO ALWAYS THE

HOUSE & WOMEN'S WEAR

AND HOME FURNISHING

NORTH END & GEORGE ST. CROYDON

ENGLAND

Printers

and Stationers

KENT & MATTHEWS Ltd.

164 WANDSWORTH ROAD

London, S. W. 8, Eng.

Phone Brixton 4705/6

C. Barbu & Co.

Airie Avenue, Harlesden

LONDON, N. W. 10, Eng.

Phone Willesden 8117 or 8118

for your nearest branch.

Established 1845

HENRY WILLIS & SONS, Ltd.

(Incorporating Lewis & Co.)

BUILDERS OF THE ORGANS IN

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Manchester.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ruthin.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, London.

(Now under construction)

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS

234 Ferndale Road

Brixton, S. W. 9

Tel. Brixton 2798

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL BRANCH

97A Gt. George Street

Liverpool

Tel. Royal 2889

ENGLAND

BUILDINGS

In IRON, TIMBER

and

ASBESTOS

Illustrated Catalogues

on application

Designs and Estimates

to meet special requirements

free of charge

William Harbrow Ltd.

DEPT. O.

South Bermondsey,

London, S. E. 16, Eng.

Type of Asbestos Hall

EDFSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

KENDAL MILNE & CO.

DEFSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

EDFSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENG.

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

VATICAN HAND SEEN IN REICH

Sudden Change of Roman Catholic Attitude Ascribed to Rome—Crisis Unsolved

By Wireless

CAIRO, Jan. 25.—Questions of the most import to Egypt will be discussed at the congress of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, which King Fuad inaugurates at Cairo Royal Opera House at noon tomorrow.

Although the congress will not deal with the question of cotton standards, its deliberations are expected to have an important bearing on the Egyptian Government's future policy relating to the country's staple crop, since it is expected that there will be plain speaking by the spinners on such subjects as mixing the different grades, concerning which there have been for years past complaints from Lancashire and other manufacturing centers, also regarding the spinning of cotton, while other fundamentally important topics discussed at the congress will be methods of seed distribution and measures against the pink bollworm and for the prevention of cotton wilt.

The Government attaches great importance to the meetings in hope that Lancashire's better understanding of cotton conditions here will check the recently growing tendency to abandon Egyptian for American grades.

SETTLERS' PROBLEMS.
IN NEW HEBRIDES ARE
TO BE INVESTIGATED

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A British Empire commission is, it is announced, to visit the New Hebrides to investigate the position of British settlers there, with special reference to any disadvantage under which they may be working in comparison with French settlers.

The points to be specially examined concern labor, financial and other facilities for producing and marketing crops.

The New Hebrides are tropical islands, 500 miles west of Fiji, and are under joint British and French administration. The present commission is the outcome of British settler complaints discussed at the recent imperial conference here.

The commission is to comprise: Sir Eyre Hutson, representing Britain; Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, representing Australia, and Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S. Richardson, representing New Zealand. It assembles in the New Hebrides on April 1.

UGANDA EXHIBITION OPENED IN LONDON

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An exhibition in connection with the jubilee of the Uganda mission has opened at the church missionary headquarters here.

Lord Brougham, speaking at a church missionary luncheon, said of all the activities, national and imperial, that had emanated from Fleet Street, there was none so wholly creditable and beneficial as the Uganda mission and all that had followed from it, even though Fleet Street gave only the opportunity and not the inspiration of its accomplishment. In his opinion Great Britain had before it in Africa a future that might be continued, even if they might after all acknowledge the Dawes agreement and the Locarno pact. They furthermore refuse officially to acknowledge the Republican colors, black, red, and gold, and regard the Republic as the only régime which will benefit Germany in the future.

BETTER ROAD MAKING STARTED IN ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—A move toward better road making in England, the necessity for which is felt by many public authorities and transport bodies, has resulted in raising £20,000 toward a desired fund of £30,000 for the creation of a chair of highway engineering in London University.

British roads have borne enviable reputations and some of them are still formed with foundations dating from Roman days, but the rapid development of motor traffic, particularly heavy transport by road, has necessitated the adoption of a vigorous policy for maintaining the old roads, straightening winding lanes, and constructing new key roads to serve as a basis for a national trunk road system.

We Make a Speciality

of renovating & remodelling old fashions for coats, etc., giving them a new lease of life. Estimates & advice free.

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.
FURNITERS

10 Great Marlborough St., Regent St., London, W. 1. Eng. (Close to Dickens & Jones) Est. 1894. Phone Gerard 5587

COTTON SPINNERS TO HOLD CONGRESS

Likely to Have Bearing on Egypt's Policy

By Wireless

CAIRO, Jan. 25.—Questions of the most import to Egypt will be discussed at the congress of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, which King Fuad inaugurates at Cairo Royal Opera House at noon tomorrow.

Although the congress will not deal with the question of cotton standards, its deliberations are expected to have an important bearing on the Egyptian Government's future policy relating to the country's staple crop, since it is expected that there will be plain speaking by the spinners on such subjects as mixing the different grades, concerning which there have been for years past complaints from Lancashire and other manufacturing centers, also regarding the spinning of cotton, while other fundamentally important topics discussed at the congress will be methods of seed distribution and measures against the pink bollworm and for the prevention of cotton wilt.

This, it is furthermore declared, may result in the revival of prewar Liberalism, acting as a counterbalance against this block of "reactionaries and clericals," which was another name given to the black-blue block in prewar days. Already the German People's Party, which emanated from the old Liberal Party and represents to a great extent the interests of Protestants and Lutherans, is calling to the Democrats, who are extremely Liberal, for help.

Strange Condition of Affairs

This is all the more extraordinary, as it was the German People's Party which for the last couple of years has been working for the inclusion of the German Nationalists in the Government. It now finds itself pushed aside by the Roman Catholics, who entered into direct negotiations with the Nationalists. Thus if matters continue to develop along these lines they may lead to the return of the prewar composition of the Reichstag, consisting of three large groups—the black-blue block of the German Catholics and German Nationalists, the Liberals, and the Social Democrats.

The only difference between now and prewar times is that owing to the introduction of the franchise, the radicalization of the masses is expected to take place as the result of such development, which will express itself forcibly next elections, leading to the increased power of the Leftists in Parliament.

It is, however, still doubtful whether the Democrats wish to co-operate with the German People's Party. The Roman Catholics, it is believed here, were induced to come to terms with the German Nationalists by the opposition of the Vatican to international Social Democracy.

Marx Continues Negotiations

Although it was explained to the Vatican that the German Social Democrats were less aggressive toward the Clericals than, for instance, the French Social Democrats, the Vatican nevertheless seems to have deemed it more advisable for the Roman Catholic Party in Germany to join hands with the German Nationalists, its former enemies. This also was the wish of the Right wing of that party.

In the meantime, Dr. Wilhelm Marx continues his negotiations with the German Nationalists, which he hopes to bring to a successful end by the middle of this week. So far the German Nationalists have objected to two items in Dr. Marx's program. They do not consider it to be essential that the foreign political methods of past years should be continued, even if they might after all acknowledge the Dawes agreement and the Locarno pact. They furthermore refuse officially to acknowledge the Republican colors, black, red, and gold, and regard the Republic as the only régime which will benefit Germany in the future.

AIRPLANES FURTHER PEACE

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—(P)—Two airplanes of the United States Pan-American squadron, the "San Francisco" and "Detroit," left for Girardot, in Bogota, carrying a message from President Coolidge to Miguel Abadía Méndez, the Colombian president. The St. Louis remained here for repairs.

CUTLER

15 Woodstock Street, London, W. 1, Eng.

Model Millinery

of exclusive design

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

ROLLS, DAIMLER

and Other Cars

At your disposal on arrival in England. All arrangements made to meet incoming Liners. Inclusive charges for tours, etc.

W. H. TAPP & CO., Ltd.

4 Brick St., Finsbury, London, W. 1.

Phone: Tapamobile, 1829. Telegrams: Tapamobile, Ayler, London

We Make a Speciality

of renovating & remodelling old fashions for coats, etc., giving them a new lease of life. Estimates & advice free.

—

ARTHUR PERRY & CO.
FURNITERS

10 Great Marlborough St., Regent St., London, W. 1. Eng. (Close to Dickens & Jones) Est. 1894. Phone Gerard 5587

Established 1885

A. Simpson

Ltd.

53 Ebury St., London, S. W. 1, England

Always Use a Good

Cream for Your Boots

and Shoes

Ask for Simpson's

At Saxon Shoe Co., Ltd., St. Paul & Simpson Ltd., Metropolitan Boot Co., Lilley & Skinner Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Bon Marche Ltd., Brixton, Croydon, Freehold, Huddersfield, Threadneedle Street, Whiteleys, etc., etc.

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

Established 1885

J. W. TACON

SHIRTMAKER

ESTABLISHED 1885

527-527 High Holborn, London, England

News of the Stage—Musical Events

The Changing Order

By J. T. GREEN

HE WANTED to see me. Actors often look upon the critic for the ills and woes of the profession. You may assure them that the critic can do naught for them until they have appeared before the curtain. But they generally insist—mainly the old and the very young and hopeful—a little talk will do them good, they plead.

Well, so he came—the actor of 35 years' service, with a packet of letters in his hand—letters from leading managers full of praise. I expected that a request for the time-honored half-a-crown might follow—many coins have gone that way. But no—he neither looked it nor asked it. A good wall, that is what he wanted—to rhapsodize over the good old past times, to complain that the order of things had changed.

I liked him. His open straightforward manner. His pleasant frankness—face—the typical character actor—something between a bumptious father and a grand seigneur. His diction was as clear as the sound of Big Ben—when he waxed enthusiastic—and as sonorous, too. The old school that believes in the right of existence of every word born from the actor's lips. He was slightly inclined to roll his r's and to kiss his s's—that was, as it were, the hallmark of his training—perhaps the reason why he was "resting." Distinction of consonants is almost a taint nowadays, when mincing and mouthing—and whispering—was a characteristic of modernity.

At first I thought that he had no humor, as he told me his tale of 35 years and 300 parts from the King in "Hamlet" to the gay Lord Quex, he hardly moved a muscle. The character actor to the life, in life. But, suddenly, he became a different person. He pinched his cheek, he wrinkled his brow, and he laughed when I said: "And once upon a time there was a certain Baron Pompolini in Cinderella"—he was very comic now.

"Yes, my dear Sir, until this year I never missed a pantomime—always filled in those six weeks around Christmas. I love pantomime, but—with a grin—even to play heavy fathers you want to be young nowadays. They take them from the academies, from society, the girls from West End drawing-rooms, they don't want actors—any novice will do, and pantomime in dying fast."

"Perhaps it is," he asserted. "But what about us? Are we to go to the wall because inexperience forces the door? I tell you, Sir, when Matthew Arnold, years and years ago, uttered his battle-cry, 'There is something wrong with the theater: organize the theater!' he was a prophet before his time. The theater is growing—

He had written to all the managers and he got the stereotyped reply—

"nothing doing, but we make a note of your name and address." Pshaw! He now—once well under way—was waxed eloquent and bitter. The whole system was wrong. You would meet a manager and offer your services. "All right, old boy," he would say—"come back in a fortnight when I am casting. There will be something for you." You would come back and then at the stage door they would tell you that Mr. So-and-so had taken over the production and that all the parts were filled.

Managers nowadays seem to hire out their recruiting to some henchman, and he, of course, had his own cronies. He would not even know your name. If you got to see the deputy at all, he would stave you off with curt regrets. And how was one to know what was going on? There was no central organization—when you read things in the papers, all was cast. The stage door was the waiting game he had played. Why, it was easier to get an audience from the Prime Minister than to see a manager. They lived behind Chinese walls these days.

"And formerly?" I ventured to interject.

"Formerly," he said, "it was not we that sought the manager, it was the manager who tried to find us. We were marketable in those days, and ear-marked we were, too. If we had made good in a certain kind of parts, we were always sure of a billet. In my days of youth actors were sometimes born—you know the few endowed with genius—but generally they were made. You began with a pound a week in a small touring company. You worked your hardest. You lived on that pound. And if you had the stuff in you, you would climb. The agents had their eye on provincial companies; the managers got to hear of you. Once in London in a part in which you made good—you became a fixture.

"But who cares for what is going on in the provinces now? You may be a hero in Cardiff—you remain an unknown quantity in London. I know fellows who have spent their lives touring—driving for £3 a week—and you will never see their Mecca, which is London."

"Is it not a question of demand and supply?" I asked; "is it not because actors are trained these days before they come on the boards?"

"Perhaps it is," he asserted. "But what about us? Are we to go to the wall because inexperience forces the door? I tell you, Sir, when Matthew Arnold, years and years ago, uttered his battle-cry, 'There is something wrong with the theater: organize the theater!' he was a prophet before his time. The theater is growing—

He had written to all the managers and he got the stereotyped reply—

Photograph by Florence Vandamm, New York City
Gilda's Revival of Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Guild Theater, New York City.

Music News and Reviews

Russian Program of Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Jan. 14-15 concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra were conducted by Dr. Arthur Rodzinski, it being the first of the four pairs which will be led by guest conductors during the mid-winter vacation of Mr. Stokowski. The program has a strong Slavic flavor, three of the four compositions being by Russian composers, the other one being the second of the suites from the ballet "Daphnis et Chloe" of Ravel.

The symphony was the fourth of Glazunoff, which had never been played in Philadelphia before and it received the most cordial reception from the audience accorded to any piece of modern music for a long time. Of course at the present pace of composition, it is questionable whether work composed as long ago as 1892 can be said to be modern. But the significance of the cordiality of its reception seemed to indicate that the Philadelphia audiences like music which has some melody and which is not impossibly difficult to comprehend, at least to some extent, at a single hearing. It is a work abounding in melody, some of which are very beautiful. The symphony follows no set form, although the sonata form is moderately well sustained in the first and last movements and the scherzo—splendid movement—is in strict form.

The value of the symphony lies in the beauty of its thematic material and in the skill with which the themes are developed, this in face of the fact that a good deal of the music is fairly obvious. The introduction seems to be a real masterpiece. The first movement, also, contains the musical elements of the entire work, except the scherzo, which is exceedingly graceful and light and again with the inevitable slow theme in the trio. There is much musical workmanship of the highest order, such as the counterpointing of the theme of the trio against the rapid first theme on the return of the latter in the da capo; the use of the second theme of the finale in inversion against the rather barbaric and dance-like first theme and many other places. Dr. Rodzinski gave a splendid reading. He has grown in popularity with the audience at each appearance this season.

The "Daphnis et Chloe" suite (No. 2) was also played for the first time in Philadelphia. It is a fine piece of modern French composition at its best and orchestrated in a typical Ravelian manner. Modern harmonization is freely employed, but rendered almost innocuous by a skillful use of the instruments. The concert opened with Glinka's "Ruslan et Ludmilla" overture and closed with the "Petrouchka" suite of Stravinsky.

Casals in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17 (Special Correspondence)—With Pablo Casals, cellist, in the best form he has shown for many years in Minneapolis, as a foundation for the symphony program last Friday evening a most delightful evening was spent.

notwithstanding the triviality of some of the music heard, such as the Charpentier suite, "Impressions from France."

The suite was heard at these concerts for the first time, was the third Bach suite. Fragments of the latter are familiar on any concert platform, especially the famous "Air for the G String," but it has never before been heard in its entirety here. Mr. Verbrugghen is proving the value of constant drill in Bach music; its effects are becoming more and more noticeable in everything the orchestra plays. A technical efficiency has been won during the past two years that is in some respects remarkable.

This suite did not induce any great enthusiasm, although it was given a good rendering. Joseph Shadwick, concert master of the orchestra, played the air, apparently under orders, for it lost in firmness and vitality in the effort to impart a sugary sentiment to it, which is certainly no part of its character. Bach was no melancholy poet with his head in the clouds; he is a man and this melody should reflect his own robust character.

Casals played the Haydn concerto in D major with nobility of style. He is not always in this mood. One need not mention any of the usual table of qualifications; these may be forgotten in the beauty and perfection of a performance that embraced every great quality. It was one of those rare occasions when an artist seems to stand at the pinnacle and compels forgetfulness of all else but the implications of the music he is elucidating.

San Francisco Concerts

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At an annual meeting of the San Francisco Opera Association this week, Director Gaetano Merola announced that the co-operation of Giulio Gatti-Casazza and the New York Metropolitan Opera Company would enable him to engage leading artists of that company for his coming fall season.

"Tristan and Isolde," conducted by Alfred Hertz, will be heard with a cast including Elsa Alsen and Rudolf Laubenthal. Puccini's "Turandot" and Giordano's "Cena delle Beffe" will be the local novelties.

Other operas will be Verdi's "Falstaff," with Lucrezia Bori and Antonio Scotti; Thomas' "Mignon," with Miss Bori; "Aida" and "Il Trovatore," with Giovanni Martinelli; "Carmen," with Ina Bournay; "Robespierre et Juliette"; "I Puritani"; "La Bohème"; and "Tosca."

The twelve performances begin Sept. 18 and end Oct. 6.

The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra presented its most interesting program of the season so far when Alfred Hertz conducted here for the first time Nicholas Miaszkowski's Fifth Symphony, after which Mishel Plastro, concertmaster, was soloist in Carl Goldmark's A minor Violin Concerto. The "Meistersinger" Prelude also was played.

Mr. Plastro's performance shaded that which preceded or followed that day. He is one of the best products of Leopold Auer's Russian class, and

John E. Hazzard

THERE'S no reason why a comedy situation may not be acted straight in a musical comedy. There is, in fact, every reason why it should be played straight." John E. Hazzard, who has a leading part in "Queen High" at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, was chatting with a caller before the acts. "It is the situation that makes the audience laugh," he said, "and the comedian's reward is to get those laughs by working for the story, with the situation. A sure way of losing laughs in a musical comedy that has a well rounded story is to start cutting up."

Mr. Hazzard's caller had been especially interested in the intensely amusing picture of comic despair that the actor provides as he sits

waiting in the first act, for the turn of the card which (there is every reason to expect) will mean that he must serve for a while as butler to his business partner. Remembering Mr. Hazzard's share in writing "Turn to the Right," his caller mentioned the ingenious incident wherein the reformed crooks abstract from the town skifflin's strong box the amount needed to meet his demand for a mortgage payment. The comedian sighed. "Ideas like that come once in 10 years. No, not so often. I have written another comedy, and those who know it say it has first-rate dialogue. I have seen it played, too. But it lacks that 'something' that twist of surprise, which would make a strong play of it."

Mr. Hazzard mentioned the Weber-FIELDS travesties of 20 years ago as examples of the seriousness of the business of arousing laughter. Not more than 25 players in America today, probably, can do that sort of burlesque. He recalled the scene in the Weber-FIELDS version of "Catherine," wherein the frail form of the 250-pound Fay Templeton shook with sobs as she told her stage father, Dave Warfield, that the landlord had raised the rent. Warfield replied with that tears-the-voice that won him later a starring career under David Belasco. "I'm glad somebody can raise the rent."

Charley Bigelow was the butt of that mischievous band of jokers. Mr. Hazzard told his caller a new story of those cutups—how for a month the usually tardy Peter Dailey got to the theater early before every performance for a month, and each time cut off a sixteenth of an inch from the end of a red string tie worn in the performance by Bigelow. Finally the night came when Bigelow was unable, much to his dismay and mystification, to put on that cherished apology for a cravat.

Films in Berlin

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—An outstanding film is "Der heilige Berg," showing at the Ufa Palace. The story was written and directed by Dr. Arnold Fanck. With a comprehensive staff of artists and operators he made the pictures of Alpine scenery in a period covering 1 1/4 years. German, Norwegian and Tyrolean professional guides and skiers runners were used and a somewhat sensational plot has been woven in, in which the dancer, Leni Riefenstahl participates. The chief attraction remains, however, the beauty of the snow landscape. The film will certainly make its way to other countries. Edmund Meisel has supervised effective musical accompaniment.

The Ufa Company invited the German and foreign press recently to inspect the new studio at Neubiberg. This studio, just completed, is the largest and most thoroughly equipped in Europe. The architect is Carl Stahl-Urach. It is 123.50 meters long, 56 broad, and 14 meters high, covering in all some 8000 square meters. Sliding walls enable several large films and a number of smaller ones to be made simultaneously. On the upper floor are 40 furnished dressing-rooms, a commodious hair-dressing saloon and other facilities. The visitors saw a rehearsal of a brilliant scene from the "Czardasfuerst," a film to be released soon with Liane Haid in a leading part.

The Ufa closed its business year with a considerable surplus and with an excellent program. Germany's export films, beginning to pay and the fusion of German and American producers is expected to bear good fruit. "The Last Waltz," the first mutually produced film, is due for release shortly. In the chief roles are Liane Haid, Suzanne Vernon, Ida Wuest, Sophie Gay, Willy Fritsch and H. von Schlettow.

Grace George is to appear in March in New York in a revival of Barré's comedy, "The Legend of Leonora."

"I Told You So," is the present name of the Sam Bernard show recently opened at the Royale Theater, New York, as "Piggy."

The Little Theater Guild of Nashville, Tenn., gave a special performance of "The Star Sapphire," at the Orpheum Theater, Nashville, for the benefit of flood sufferers, under the auspices of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. Members of the Nashville Symphony Orchestra and Mrs. Thomas H. Malone Jr., singer, also were on the program.

A concert of the Persinger String Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as guest with the quartet. He played compositions of Debussy, Poulenc, Villa-Lobos, Gardner, added Messiaen, Ravel, and Dr. Fahey.

The performances were excellent.

A concert of the Persinger String

Quartet offered Alfredo Casella's "Five Pieces," between the Beethoven String Quartet, Opus 59, No. 1, and the Brahms' F minor Quintet. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Farnier in the Brahms work. The Persinger group played each of its compositions well and in proper style, although there is a tinge of Gallic finesse in its manner always.

Mr. Deering, a young American pianist of uncommon ability, gave a special program of modern pieces some days after this appearance as

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

ED. MALLEY & CO.
Beginning Monday,
December 27th

After Christmas Sales

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of
Winter Merchandise at
Reductions of

1/4 to 1/2

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
Orange Street at Elm

Furniture
Rugs—Draperies

Massachusetts

LYNN

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood
Sprague, Broad, Steves & Newhall
Incorporated 8 Central Square

MALDEN

DOROTHY BENHAM
Millinery
147 Pleasant Street

QUINCY
KINCAIDES
Home of Good Furniture

Everything for the Home—PLANOS
RADIOS—VICTROLAS—RUGS
BEDDING, RANGES

1495 Hancock St., Tel. Granite 1-100

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear
on all editions of the Christian Science Monitor.
Rate 1/2 cent a line. Minimum space
one line.

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS CITY—We will exchange
business property—commercial, residential
or agricultural. Write for name of real estate
agent. **W. H. D. BROWN**, 2115 Harrison,
Mo.

DRIVER house and property; two
new houses on two lots; double brick
exterior; centrally located; soil reasonable;
BERNARD HINKE, Joplin, Mo.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN LODGE
A home offering comfort and at
ease for all. Write to: Washington, D. C. Open
all the year. Home-like surroundings for
rest, study, and recreation.

Phone: Ronkonkoma 16

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island

Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for
rest, study, and recreation.

Phone: Ronkonkoma 16

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Senate

PRINCETON, N. J.

Best home of refinement, attractively ap-
pointed; experienced care if needed; illus-
trated booklet upon request. Tel. 785.

FURRIES

HOME FUR CO.

FUR COATS and FURS

Remodeling and Repairing

G. B. MOODY, 187 Westgate St., Lowell, Mass.

JEWELERS

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading appear
on all editions of the Christian Science Monitor.

Rate 1/2 cent a line. Minimum space
one line.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG MAN wishes to change his
position; has been with **W. New York**,
D. C. Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for
rest, study, and recreation.

Phone: Ronkonkoma 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED styled house desires con-
nection with established firm; highest cred-
ibility; no expense; no time limit; no com-
mission. **307 North Ave.**, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

YOUNG MAN with considerable capital will
invest same with services, growing business.

Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN wishes to change his
position; has been with **W. New York**,
D. C. Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for
rest, study, and recreation.

Phone: Ronkonkoma 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE middle-aged lady wishes position
as manager of business; couple of years
experience; **W. New York**, D. C. Open
all the year. Home-like surroundings for
rest, study, and recreation.

Phone: Ronkonkoma 16

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON

11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. TEL. COAST 1-1514

EXPERIENCED GOVERNMENT information
of bureaus, mothers' helpers, housekeepers. Miss

ANNE O'NEIL, 205 W. 10th St., N. Y. C.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secre-
taries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers.

Box 271, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

M. L. C. SECRETARY and STENOGRA-
PHER, 141 Broadway Apt. 10, N. Y. C.

ATTORNEYS—141 Broadway Apt. 10, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAFHER—Educated, experienced,
accurate, part-time work. Tel. 4-2125.

TOURISTS—Interpreting; remodeling; a
specialty; sewing of all kinds by day
or at own home. **MRS. F. ANDREW**,
Trinity 1555.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MARY F. KINGSTON

11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. TEL. COAST 1-1514

EXPERIENCED GOVERNMENT information
of bureaus, mothers' helpers, housekeepers. Miss

ANNE O'NEIL, 205 W. 10th St., N. Y. C.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secre-
taries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers.

Box 271, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men
and women. **W. New York**, D. C. Open
all the year. Phone: Ronkonkoma 16.

MACKETT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—Sten-
ographic, bookkeeping, typing, clerical posi-
tions. **Box 400**, 10th Ave. (near 42d), N. Y. C.

Vanderbilt 4878

MRS. KEMPE'S AGENCY

High grade colored maids: references.

Box 245, New York, N. Y. **Madison 2-3026**

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SPERCK, Contralto
Teacher of the Art of Singing
North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LINDA GUTHRIE—
Teacher of the Art of Singing
Carnegie Hall—Studio 609
New York City

VIOLIN INSTRUMENTS—Violins, violins, cellos, violins,
etc. graduate, advanced and primary. **Box 245**,
New York, N. Y. **Madison 2-3026**

TUTORING

Box 245, The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSING

YARDARD BARBER SHOP Maurice D.
100 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAIRDRESSING—Marcelling a specialty.

Local Classified

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading appear
in this edition only. Rate 1/2 cent a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum
order four lines. **Box 245**, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot."

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

Realtors

110 State St., Boston

PEMBROKE, ONTARIO—For sale in a progressive
town of 10,000, with fine local business, a
convenient location, seven town lots, frontage
on three streets, a large lawn, beautiful trees, near churches and
schools; suitable for residence or business. Price \$16,000. **WILLIAM K.**
MILLAR, 339 James Street, Pembroke, Ont.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Fine old
house, good location, 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep,
\$18,000 cash, \$6,000 mortgage, balance easy pay-
ment. **F. P. SHEA**, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

AN ATTRACTIVE three-room apartment to
let in a quiet residential section of the
OUTLINE HALL Hotel Annex, Boston.

FURNISHED or unfurnished apartments in
best sections of Back Bay and Brookline; also
service. Call Mr. MUGGETT or MR.
MATTISON, 1000 Beacon St., Boston 02105.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Three-room apartment to
let in a quiet residential section of Back Bay; 100 ft.
front, 100 ft. deep, \$1200. Tel. Ken 6-0644.

FLORIDA, DR. LAND—Modern 3-room bungalow
furnished, garage, studio, porch; modern
appliance; good location, 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep;
\$1200. Tel. Ken 6-0644.

THE EVENING CITIZEN

the subscription rate of which is
twice cents a week delivered.

At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

DEPENDABLE

CLEANERS and DYERS

Cleaning Specialists

Order Desk, Lombard 2106
Prod. J. E. G. Smith, Manager

Lombard 7600

TORONTO

(Continued)

CITY WIDE SERVICE

QUEBEC

SOUTHAM PRESS

Limited

At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

**Offers its many facilities for the pro-
duction of good printing and
lithographing.**

Under City Headings

Ontario

OTTAWA

TORONTO

MONTREAL

QUEBEC

LONDON

WINDSOR

GALT

KITCHENER

WATERLOO

CAMBRIDGE

GTA

UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
England		England		England		England		England		England	
BIRMINGHAM (Continued)		BRIGHTON AND HOVE		CAMBRIDGE		DERBY (Continued)		HARROGATE (Continued)		LEEDS (Continued)	
EXCLUSIVE		WILLIAM HILL (M&L)		The Leys Model Laundry		FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD. FOOTWEAR FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY		W. Rowntree & Sons		M. LUCAS & CO. WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS	
GOWNS, COATS, COATEES WRAPS, FURS. MILLINERY, GLOVES HOSE, BAGS, UMBRELLAS CORSETS, BRASSIERES UNDERWEAR, SLEEPWEAR		High-Class Millinery Gowns Juvenile Outfitting Furnishing		UNION LANE, CHESTERTON, CAMBRIDGE		10 and 12 St. Peters Street		22 James Street Specialise in Fine Linens, Carpets and Soft Furnishings		For Faultless Furniture Best of Quality, Value & Taste Renowned for Remodelling Visit Telephone 27287	
SILKS, ART SILKS, COTTON DRESS FABRICS, etc. WOOLLENS, FLANNELS & COATING VELVETS		Scientific Corsetière Corsets to Measure No Figure too difficult to fit. Ladies' Old Models Reproduced Trot, Gossard & Camp Corsets.		The Laundry that tries to please you. Phone 1551. Proprietress: Mrs. L. D. Kay		ISAAC MASON & SON Paint, Oil, Varnish, Distemper & Brushes, Wall Papers, etc. 31 Sadler Gate, Derby Telephone 1065		R. ACKRILL LTD. Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders		White Heather Laundry 2 Wordsworth Street Burley Road, Leeds All Fancy Work Hand Done MRS. COPP, Proprietress	
PERFUMERY & TOILET PREPARATIONS. HOUSEHOLD LINENS & SOFT FURNISHINGS.		MARY T. URE L E Y 31 Preston St., Brighton.		CLEANING, PLATING, DYEING, REPAIRING, THE CAMBRIDGE VALET SERVICE		DEWSBURY MARGARET HEPPLE GOWNS JUMPERS KNITWEAR GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc. 53 Westgate, Dewsbury		HARROGATE		LEICESTER Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
AT Packhams BIRMINGHAM		JEANNE MILLINERY MODISTE Large Fittings a Specialty 92 Church Road, Hove Situated between The Drive & Hove Town Hall		22 Market Street 60 Mill Road 22 Petty Cury 44 Chesterton Road 8 Mill Road 7 Market Hill		FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LTD. Footwear for the Whole Family		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		THE Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
C. KUNZLE CAFES		PLUMMER ROGERS Shoe Specialists, Foot Fitters		22 Market Street 60 Mill Road 22 Petty Cury 44 Chesterton Road 8 Mill Road 7 Market Hill		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Telephone 2198-2199 66 Narborough Road 9 King Street Waterloo Street	
Union St. Five Ways Midland Arcade Market St., Leicester		At "Your" Service		C. RASK, Orient Building Station Road, Fleetwood, Lancs. For ELECTRIC BUOY LAMPS SUITABLE FOR TRAWL FISHING		FINEST QUALITIES REASONABLE PRICES ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST		GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE F. HINCHLIFFE Groceries and Provisions		Phone 4864 Phone 258 Phone 6311	
Chocolates		BRISTOL		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		W. Rowntree & Sons		HARROGATE		Laundries, Dyers and Dry Cleaners	
Established Nearly Half a Century		For utmost care in Bespoke Tailoring Buy at		Mercery Lane, Canterbury		22 James Street Specialise in Fine Linens, Carpets and Soft Furnishings		HARROGATE		White Heather Laundry 2 Wordsworth Street Burley Road, Leeds All Fancy Work Hand Done MRS. COPP, Proprietress	
THOMAS SMITH Specializing in old & new Violins and 'Cellos Bows by eminent makers. Guaranteed strings. The "THOMAS SMITH" cases		COOMBS THE TAILORS For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children		High-Class Groceries, Provisions American, French and Italian Goods. Collector and distributor of all the latest and newest products from the European Markets at LONDON STORE PRICES		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		LEICESTER		LEEDS (Continued)	
183 Sherlock St., Birmingham, England		Blue Serge Specialists Order now. 4½ Guinea Suit. Best value obtainable. Testimonials. School Outfitting, Girls' Dress Experts.		CROSS & JACKMAN 4 High Street, Canterbury High Class Printers and Publishers POSTER WORK A SPECIALTY Illustrated Pamphlets All Kinds of Concert Work, Etc.		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED		High-Class Furs M. LUCAS & CO. WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS	
Mme. Winwood Russell AND George A. Russell Voice-Production Specialists and Staff give lessons in Singing, Pianoforte, Rudiments and Theory All enquiries to 25-38 Cranes Studios, Oil Sq., Birmingham. Phone 6455 Cent.		LARONT Millinery Specialists Ladies and Children's HIGH CLASS HAIRDRESSING 53 Park Street, Bristol		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		For Faultless Furniture Best of Quality, Value & Taste Renowned for Remodelling Visit Telephone 27287	
The Tudor Galleries (Mrs. A. M. Bremett) Cent. 1922 Tel. FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, PEWTER EXCLUSIVE JEWELLERY GENUINE ANTIQUES 5 Cannon Street (off New Street)		HARDI F. COOKE & SONS LTD. Redfield, Bristol Automobile Engineer and Agent Accredited MORRIS Dealer Supplies Tel. 7044 Repairs		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		W. Rowntree & Sons		HARROGATE		White Heather Laundry 2 Wordsworth Street Burley Road, Leeds All Fancy Work Hand Done MRS. COPP, Proprietress	
A. B. SEAR LTD. (Tel. C. 8052) 20 CARRS LANE (2 doors from High St.) CLASSIC TAILORS		FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LTD. FOOTWEAR FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		22 James Street Specialise in Fine Linens, Carpets and Soft Furnishings		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		LEEDS (Continued)	
BLACKPOOL		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		LEICESTER		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
HOLDSWORTHS LTD. GOWNS—COSTUMES—COATS MILLINERY—BLOUSES, etc. KNITTED GOODS—HOSIERY GLOVES		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Miss F. L. Spring Dressmaker and Costumer Specializes in furs		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
13 QUEEN STREET BACHE REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
PRINTING By F. TAYLOR & CO. Tel. 1187		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
BLACKPOOL—CLEVELEY'S		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
INGHAM'S Hosiery and General Drapers Ladies', Gentlemen's & Children's GOOD VALUE ALWAYS Rossall Road, Cleveleys		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Marguerite Rotheray Ladies' & Children's Hairdresser St. George's Avenue, Victoria Road Telephone 43		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
BOURNEMOUTH		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
C. G. LEE 2 Westbourne Arcade Watch, Clock & Jewellery One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs.		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
THE ARLINGTON SOUTH CLIFFE Overlooking Central Gardens near the Pier and Promenade. Fresh spoken terms from guineas. Mrs. A. J. Jones or Miss Jones.		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LTD. Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
53 Commercial Road 61/24 Christchurh Rd., Ed., Boscombe 64 High Street, Poole		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
BRADFORD		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Standard Automobile Co. Automobile Engineers		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Agents for: Vauxhall, Singer, Essex, Windsor, etc. All makes supplied.		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
ALFRESCO and TURF GARAGES PRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1730		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Table Meats of Quality		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
HAROLD ROBERTS		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Canterbury Lamb a Specialty 11 Westgate, and 38 Barry Street Also at Leeds. Tel. 4258		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LTD. Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		GEO. NEWBY & CO. LTD. Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		JAMES STREET Tel. Nos. 6 and 12 Harrogate		PAULINE Court Dressmaker		Belgrave Laundry Co. LIMITED	
Footwear for the Whole Family		STOCKWELL'S		CHARLES E. BURGESS (late Holmes)		F. R. COOPER LTD. Footwear		PAULINE Court			

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1927

EDITORIALS

The announcement by the Department of State of the United States that the Lausanne Treaty, rejected by the Senate last week, would be presented to the Senate of the next Congress suggests a policy of defiance which probably is not seriously intended. The treaty has been debated both in the Senate and in the press with a degree of exhaustiveness perhaps never before approached. It is unfortunately true that the Senate debates, being held in executive session, are not available for the information of the public. But the activity of both friends and foes of the treaty, and the sharp alignment of propagandists on either side have given the people unusual opportunities for forming an intelligent judgment.

Whether that judgment accords with the action of the Senate, no one can tell. So far as the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor is concerned, it heartily applauds the rejection of the treaty. It was, in effect, a replica of the treaties forced upon the European delegates at Lausanne by Turkish diplomats who saw in the dissension of the former Allies, and the unwillingness of any one of them to maintain its authority by force, an opportunity to exact concessions which under normal conditions would never have been granted. The representatives of the United States should never have become involved in this precipitate surrender of Europe to the Turk.

It is to be hoped that the State Department will undertake the negotiation of a new treaty which will correct some of the flaws which compelled the rejection of the one negotiated at Lausanne. But if the diplomats are determined to try the same case before the Senate which will assemble next December the arguments ought to be made in public that the public may better judge of the influences which persist in forcing this discredited document upon the American Government.

The Canadian Legation will be established at Washington, open for public business, it is expected, early in February. The advantage of having Canadian minister thus in touch with the Administration of the United States, to give direct attention to questions affecting Canada, should soon become generally apparent. Hitherto it has been one of the many duties of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, located in Ottawa, to endeavor to keep the Canadian Prime Minister in touch with the problems of state which might affect Canadian interests in the United States. The Prime Minister is also Minister of External Affairs.

With the expansion of Canadian trade into many countries, the duties of the Department of External Affairs are tending to increase. For many years, Canada has found it advantageous to maintain a Canadian High Commissioner in London, whose duties are something like that of a Canadian Minister to Great Britain. Without being quite the same as an embassy, which is the term applied only to describe the diplomatic establishments of foreign nations, the Canadian Building on Trafalgar Square is the clearing house for Canadian Government business in the United Kingdom. The Canadian High Commissioner is the representative of the Canadian Prime Minister, the spokesman for Canada in Great Britain. Within recent years in France, too, Canadian interests have been well taken care of by a Canadian Commissioner. There has been no conflict of authority between the British Embassy in Paris and the Canadian Commissioner's office. Nor does any well-informed observer believe there will be anything but harmonious relations between the British Embassy and the Canadian Legation in Washington.

The present British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Esme Howard, has cordially indorsed the Canadian decision to establish a Canadian Legation in Washington. The new Canadian Minister, Vincent Massey, is assured of helpful co-operation from the British Embassy. The Canadian appointment has the hearty approval, too, of the British Government and of King George V, who is understood to have expressed keen interest in Canada's new departure in the realm of external affairs when he received Mr. Massey in audience after the Imperial Conference last November.

From day to day there are minor questions arising—relating to trade and commerce between Canada and the United States, customs regulations, migration, radiobroadcasting and the like—and some larger questions which call for the attention of a Canadian Minister at Washington. The Canadian Legation should expedite the handling of much state business through the Department of External Affairs. At the same time, the Canadian Minister will find opportunities for serving Canada and North America in the larger field of international amity, particularly in promoting good understanding between the British and American people. Mr. Massey goes to Washington with a high reputation as a large-visioned Canadian citizen. He is well qualified for the interesting work ahead of him. There is every reason to believe that he will fill the new post with dignity, prudence and first-rate business ability.

In a summary of the report of the Committee on Uniform Laws, to be submitted to the New York State Bar Association at its annual meeting in New York City this week, tacit admission is made of the failure of the effort to induce the legislatures of the several states to respond to the arguments of the American Bar Association and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in urging the wisdom and necessity of adopting measures of a uniform

Why Not a New Turkish Treaty?

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

character. It is pointed out that approval has been given, unofficially, to forty-two model laws which have been found, at least theoretically, to be adaptable to conditions in all the states. These have been recommended by the two organizations named for adoption by the legislatures of all the states. But of these forty-two, it is shown, New York State has adopted only eleven.

It must be agreed that there should be, and probably is, as the report referred to claims, among the members of the legislatures, the bar, and among the public as well, a strong presumption in favor of any uniform law adopted and approved by the American Bar Association and its commission. But it is shown that notwithstanding this presumption the states, individually, have been slow in giving to more than a few of the proposals the force and effectiveness of law. The summary supplied is interesting. It shows that of the forty-two measures thus recommended South Carolina has adopted only one, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia two, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon and Texas three, Alabama, Kansas and North Carolina four, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island and West Virginia five, California six, Ohio, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming seven, Delaware, Minnesota and North Dakota eight, Arizona and Vermont nine, Idaho and New York eleven, Illinois and New Jersey twelve, Pennsylvania and South Dakota thirteen, Maryland, Michigan and Nevada fourteen, Utah and Alaska fifteen, Massachusetts sixteen, while only three states have adopted more than sixteen.

Quite naturally, a reason for this delay, inaction, or indifference, or whatever it may be, is sought. It is found that in some of the states there already exist laws containing, though in somewhat different language, the substantial features of many of the uniform laws which have been proposed. While it is convincingly argued that the advantages which would be gained by uniformity should outweigh any sense of local or state pride, it is nevertheless a fact that some of the proposed measures are admittedly inconsistent with policies which have heretofore been declared and to which approval has been given both by the courts and by public opinion.

But it is undeniable that the more general adoption of a uniform code would tend to overcome many of the confusions met by industrial and commercial organizations which carry on business in the several states. While it is true that in many of the states laws now in force would have to be repealed or amended, it is equally true that in a large number of the states no legislation along some of the lines proposed has been enacted. The opportunity, as well as the need, is apparent for constructive work by the bar associations of the different states. They should be able to exert a powerful and beneficial influence in advancing a worthy cause. Their own members usually are prominent in the legislatures, and they are looked to by their associates to take the initiative in matters of this kind. The campaign should be encouraged because its purpose is not to induce the passage of more laws, but rather, by the adoption of comprehensive measures, to reduce the number of ineffective and confusing state statutes.

The rumored divisions in the ranks of the Socialists have recently been elucidated by James Maxton, M. P., whose frank statement may be regarded as an important contribution toward clarification of the issues involved. Writing in his organ, the New Leader, Mr. Maxton defines three groups among which he finds British Labor split up. His own position he claims is in the center. On one side of him, he explains, are right-wing moderates, like J. Ramsay MacDonald, James H. Thomas and J. Robert Clynes. This group, he says, desires to advance by constitutional means so as "to produce in the long run a Socialist system of society." On the other side of him are those who look forward to "a clash between the classes, leading to a complete collapse of the [capitalist] system." The views of this section are startling. Mr. Maxton describes them as based upon the theory that "in the ensuing chaos, class-conscious proletarians, acting through a dictatorship composed of active, determined Communists, will seize power and use this power to build up the Socialist commonwealth and to teach a proletarian who are merely class conscious to have Communist consciousness."

Mr. Maxton goes on to expound the tenets of himself and his followers, which are only slightly less revolutionary. His organization, "the Independent Labor Party," he says, aims at securing power by ordinary political means through the trade unions and the co-operative movement. "It aims," he continues, "at inspiring them with a revolutionary and not a gradualistic objective." It tries to get their mass enthusiasm behind this united movement, and to give it force by making "the living income for all a primary right of every human being."

Mr. Maxton does not in any way conceal the nature of the methods he proposes to employ. "With such a force and such an aim," he says, "we believe it possible to make the necessary changes through an elected national assembly; to suppress by ordinary legal power, backed up by labor organization, any attempt at revolt; to avoid long-continued suffering to the working classes, and to reach a decent, stable, Socialist condition quicker than by the other methods."

The procedure is thus to be simple. "A living income" is to be promised to the operative, irrespective of the work he does, as the reward for effecting revolution. The rich are to be compelled to pay for this, and the resources of the state are to be used to "suppress" any opposition they may offer to the work of spoliation.

Labor moderates do not go quite so far. Their aim, according to Mr. Maxton, is only to find a constructive method for producing in the long run "a Socialist system of society." These moderates, nevertheless, have admitted Mr. Maxton to be a member of their party. They have led an avowed revolutionist to count upon their votes for the gaining of his ends. Bishop Gore

referred to this state of things on January 6, when he said to the Labor Co-partnership Association in London: "We are face to face with a situation in the industrial world which requires a good deal of steady thinking."

British minds may move slowly, and their education, stated in pounds, shillings and pence, may be expensive—the coal stoppage alone is estimated to have cost Britain £500,000,000—but they reach conclusions eventually. These conclusions are based on considerations of peace, freedom and justice. If any party or section of a party allies itself with arguments permanently hostile to these considerations, its influence can only be ephemeral, for in the end it will be found out. Mr. Maxton's statement may thus prove valuable, since it provides information on which public opinion can work.

A writer in the current Century Magazine is sorely depressed about the state of the youth of today. He echoes the prevalent opinion about indifference to parental authority, laxness of moral code, revolt against social laws which constitute the standard indictment of present-day boys and girls. In the charge there is nothing of novelty. But at least this writer has originality in his choice of a remedy.

Not for him recurrence to the days when the Christian family circle was the dominant influence in forming the character of the young. Indeed, he regards the old-time family as "indistinguishable from a convict camp." Not for him education in Christian morality. Two thousand years of that, he says, have brought us to "the greatest of wars, prohibition, fundamentalism and a wave of juvenile crime"—a curious quartet of "evils" indeed. Religion, he finds, "can never free itself of superstition." Education, as it is prescribed, is equally valueless.

And yet he is not utterly without hope. If family influence, early training, education and religion all thus fail to equip the youth to play a proper part in the world, we may turn for enlightenment to ethics. In the domain of material science he professes to find the answer to the problem. And that answer is the rejection of all that up to a decade ago was held useful in the formation of character, and the substitution of education in material things, particularly those branches of information which lead mankind to entertain a fear of an all-enveloping evil, and to devote itself to an all-compelling purpose to win worldly advancement.

Oddly enough, those who cling to this conception of the ethical conduct of life seem to overlook the fact that the social conditions which they deplore today are due to the very slackening of those forces which they would wholly abolish. In proportion as the old-time family circle yields to the attraction of the "movie" or the cabaret, we find the manners of youth coarsened and vulgarized. With the disappearance of parental authority comes general complaint of the license of childhood.

As the wholesome restraints of religion in the home and the school are relaxed, the liberties of the "new morality" come to perplex and even to shock the elder generation. Is the remedy, then, to still further reject these ancient safeguards? So the material scientist would urge, but with all his learning the materialist has still to devise a code of conduct, a creed of faith, that will take the place of those he is so eager to reject.

Editorial Notes

Prices of commodities in Britain are falling slowly from the high levels they reached during the coal stoppage. Figures published by the Economist show that they are now 47 per cent above prewar rates, compared with 57 per cent last September. This is much the same as last May, the first month of the strike, when the corresponding figure was 49 per cent. It is still nearly ten points over the average American price level, which, ever since last April, has stood almost constantly at or around 38 per cent above the prewar average. This means that although Britain has managed to keep the external value of its currency at par since it introduced the gold standard, it has not yet at all completely adjusted its home prices to correspond. The difference at present is about 9 per cent. Until this is adjusted, the British exporter remains at a disadvantage, since while his costs of production depend largely upon home prices, he has to sell his manufactures abroad in markets where the money he gets for them may have been made artificially scarce.

Many interesting points are touched on in the report on the experimental work which has been carried out in Cambridge, Eng., with a view to selecting the best faces of type and modes of display for government printing. Eight type faces were used, the idea being to endeavor to find the ideal type which should be simple, fairly broad, with fairly thick limbs, but not too much contrast in thickness and thinness, and with fairly wide spacing. In conclusion it is stated that the problem of legibility seemed simple at the outset, but in fact it is complex and elusive and many questions have been raised which have not been answered. And to think that with all this effort in the direction of printed matter, the question of the legibility of handwriting still remains in many cases an unsolved problem.

Winter tourists in Europe report having experienced a welcome change in the method and manner of treating travelers at Italian frontier towns. Visitors from England and the United States, it appears, have been received with marked courtesy, delayed as little as possible, and accorded every consideration. In some cases carabinieri have been content, after putting a few questions to native chauffeurs, to have passed other occupants of motorcars without so much as a glance at their passports. Whether off-season laxity or a change in attitude by the Italian authorities is responsible is not apparent, but the kindly and obliging demeanor of these officials is certainly conducive to the promotion of a keener international friendliness.

A Night Watch

THE mate found a light breeze blowing and a clear streak showing along the eastern horizon. The mate glanced at it, then switching on his electric torch, turned the little pool of light onto his watch and then ait to where the wheel of the patent log was spinning merrily behind the white dial. "Eighty-eight miles," he remarked audibly to the night in general. "Ought to be able to see that light now, unless someone has left the carving knife on the shelf behind the compass and we're miles out of our course."

He knew that if the star winked cheerfully at him from just ahead of the port shrouds the boat was heading southeast by south, as she should be, and that if it disappeared behind the mainsail he had been caught napping and had let her swing up a point and a half off her course.

The method had the practical advantage that it enabled him to look out continuously ahead and around the dark horizon for steamer lights and for the flash of the light-house on the German coast that they hoped to pick up before daybreak: it had also the aesthetic one that he was able to watch the sweep of dark sails and rigging against a starlit sky, and the steady lurch of the tilted bow through the water.

The breeze was steady enough to keep taut the dim fluttering shadow of the barge at the masthead, and there was but little sea, so the yacht was making good progress and the train of bubbles that broke from the bow and merged into the phosphorescent wake was racing swiftly astern.

The soft hiss of broken water was an accompaniment to the usual small noise of a yacht under way, the creak of the gaff against the mast, the whine of a sheave, the occasional rumble of the log on the counter. They seemed to be the center of a vast silence that stretched from horizon to horizon and up to the arching stars.

Away to the starboard the moon's track lay shimmering in the smooth water. There was a gleam of red on the fore sail where the beam of the port light caught its corner, and above the row of glowing port holes in the coach roof the cabin top showed whiter than by day.

Occasionally a stronger puff of wind came quietly up and laid the yacht over at a steeper angle; the gaff and shrouds strained into silence and the accompanying swish of water swelled to a crescendo: a lift of the cockpit coaming under the mate and a harder pull on the tiller to keep the course; a quarter-mile of white foam astern; and it was gone.

The mate's thoughts followed it down to leeward across the Baltic to Rügen and on to pretty Sonderburg and Kiel and so along last year's tracks and all its chain of pleasant places; Hoorn, where the old red houses looked placidly across the land-locked haven to the barges moored beside the trees and the tiny bridge that led out into the Zuider Zee; Amsterdam's shady canals and busy river; the market square at Middelburg with the Stadhuis spire looking down on roundabouts and swingboats and silvered gables on just such a night as this; mid-Channel with Dover and the Goodwin lights winking astern and Cape Gris-Nez' mighty flash on the starboard bow. The star was behind the mainsail again; it was time his thoughts returned.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS

THERE are undoubtedly signs of a change in Paris—the same change that overtook other capitals with depreciated currencies. At a given moment the capitals with depreciated currencies found daily existence cheap and easy, and there was a looseness in spending. Then came stabilization in some form or other, and prices appeared higher and living seemed dearer and harder. Extravagance ceased. In some cases the process was exceedingly unpleasant. But France has not gone to extreme and the adjustments are being made with comparative comfort. Nevertheless on a small scale the history of Berlin and of Vienna is being repeated. When the franc stopped falling, and on the contrary rose, then money became tight. Prices did not come down in proportion to the rise in values.

A special commission of French naval and merchant marine officers and hydrographical engineers have examined and approved the scheme for the construction of the new Cherbourg harbor. Cherbourg, which is a great Atlantic port, has lost much ground owing to the inability of the biggest liners to come right into port. American visitors find it inconvenient to have to change to a tender. In calm weather the transference is pleasant enough, but when the tender bobs up and down by the side of the larger ship, the defects of the harbor are obvious. One liner has already chosen another port. It is therefore necessary to construct two new moles, each of them nearly 2000 feet long. When they are completed the great transatlantic can be accommodated at the quay side. It is now hoped to get to work and once and Cherbourg will be transformed.

The postwar literature of France is not altogether cheerful. At the annual public session of the Académie Française, René Doumic, the perpetual secretary, gave an interesting summary of the tendencies. He considers François Mauriac to be representative. His books reflect the French mentality "amid the disorder of a peace that proved such a sad disappointment." But, happily, there are others who give us wonderful "lessons of energy." Martial Péchéaud, author of "La Valée Heureuse," and Alain Gerbault, the man who sailed in a little boat across the Atlantic, and is now in the same little boat making a tour of the world, and yet between the two voyages found time to write his remarkable "Seul à Travers l'Atlantique," were among the writers to whom M. Doumic drew attention. He also paid a warm tribute to the eccentric humorist, Georges Courteline, to whom the Académie has awarded a special Grand Prix, and who was lately elected Member of the Académie Goncourt.

The new land lighthouse on Mont Valérien promises to give good results. The trials have been very satisfactory. It will be one of the principal beacons on the airway between London, Marseilles, and India. There is a similar station at Saint-Affrique, near Dijon. Both these lighthouses have an illuminating power equal to a million candles. Mont Valérien has a searchlight with two reflectors each over six feet in diameter. It sends out a vertical beam which is visible ninety miles off. Other lighted landmarks for the guidance of airplanes are situated at Berck, Abbeville, and Beauvais. They are not so powerful but they are useful.

For nearly thirty years M. Forestier has been in charge of the Bois de Boulogne and the public gardens on the western side of Paris. As he retires on a pension, it would be wrong not to pay a tribute to his remarkable work. Particularly should he be praised for his work with the Champ de Mars. Years after the last world's fair in 1900, it was a wilderness, and while it cannot yet be compared with other Paris spaces, it is agreeable enough. M. Forestier also prevented the Bagatelle estate in the Bois, where is the principal rose garden of Paris, from being cut up and sold in lots. In town planning he is a recognized authority and his services have been sought by many foreign countries, particularly in South America.

Why should it be more difficult to play blindfold draughts than to play blindfold chess? Perhaps it is not, but judging by the astonishment expressed at the feat of a young Paris draughts player, it is, at any rate, rare. M. Alekhine is said to have played twenty-eight chess games simultaneously, without seeing the boards. M. Springer has managed to play two games of draughts simultaneously, without sight of the boards, and his ambi-

Two and a half hours later there was a faint light streak showing along the eastern horizon. The mate glanced at it, then switching on his electric torch, turned the little pool of light onto his watch and then ait to where the wheel of the patent log was spinning merrily behind the white dial. "Eighty-eight miles," he remarked audibly to see that light now, unless someone has left the carving knife on the shelf behind the compass and we're miles out of our course."

Gradually the streak in the sky became more pronounced and turned to pale gold; then the rim of the sun lifted; the blue of the sky lightened and dimmed the stars; and daylight found a small white yacht sailing alone in a world of steel-gray waters.

The cabin hatch slid back and the muffled figure of the crew appeared, ponderous in sea boots and pilot jacket. "Any sign of that light yet?" he asked.

"No," replied the mate, "we are 'Alone Upon the Sea,' as the 'movie' has it; the course is, or rather should be, southeast by south, and we're doing well—should be about fifteen miles off the coast. I'll take in the sidelights for you."

Relinquishing the tiller to the crew, he slumped off forward and stood for a few minutes by the shrouds looking out ahead, a dark figure against the lighted sky, with the gleaming red and green sidelights in his hand.

"There she goes," he exclaimed suddenly, "just on the horizon from up here and about a point on the port bow: Flash, out six seconds, flash, out three seconds; that's Jersöft all right. We'd better alter course a point to the east toward it and I'll make a note of the time and leg reading so that the skipper can draw his little pictures on the chart when he wakes up. You'll need the mainsheet in a bit, I expect."

Extinguishing the sidelights by the simple method of opening the side panels to the wind, he helped the crew to trim the sails for the new course and sat down on the top of the cabin stairway, favorite spot out of the wind and in the sun.

"How many words of German do you know?" he queried, thoughtfully.

"Nine," replied the crew, after reflection, "only I'm not sure that two of them aren't Dutch. With your two and the skipper's one we shall get on well."

"Is the German for 'dishcloth' one of them?" asked the mate doubtfully. "The last one went overboard with that sauceman yesterday; the skipper will never make a parlor maid."

"No," replied the crew, "we shall just have to point it out, that is, if we can find one before they turn us out of the shop."

Conversation languished, the mate remained a little longer, leaning across the hatch and watching the sparkle of the sun on the water and the colors of the sky change as it mounted; then dived into the cabin, penciled a note on the margin of the chart, pulled off sea boots, oilskin and muffler, and finding it impossible to stay on the port bunk because of the